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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

They are talking dollar wheat out in the wheat growing states. Short crop in the northwest is the cause of it.

Choice cattle when offered for sale will always attract the attention of buyers and sell readily at full prices.

The strawberry feast, home grown, is now on. The season for this unequalled fruit will be over for the year in a few days.

It pays to be "fussy" with any and every kind of domestic animals. The "fussy" owner attends to their every want.

American beeves are booming on the English market. This has a tendency to stiffen prices here on all cattle of top quality.

A writer claims that a south or west slope is not best for the strawberry. The sunshine in such locality is too hot and scorching.

Uncle Solon Chase gave utterance to a truism not to be forgotten when he said "that about all these labor disturbances fall heavier on men in overalls than on the capitalists."

The almost endless variety of bloom in some of the popular flowers under cultivation is bewildering. A Chicago florist has three acres of peonies in bloom, embracing four hundred named varieties.

The *Breeder's Gazette* says that no man need expect a persistent milk flow when calves are allowed to suck the cows. Such a course is the making of the calf; it is the unmaking of the cow as a profitable dairy machine.

It now looks as if the proposed Pan-American dairy test at Buffalo next season would fail to fill. The Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the American Jersey Cattle Club decline for various reasons to enter the lists for the test.

Prof. L. P. Chamberlain of Connecticut agricultural college writes that he believes the present attempt to make dairying the leading industry to be already a failure. If we are able to cut ourselves loose from the monopoly of the West our agriculture must be diversified.

Condensing milk by freezing out the water is a new process scientists claim to have discovered. It is said that eighty per cent. of the water can be thus taken out. Milk so treated is free from the objections made to ordinary condensed milk, and only requires the addition of water to restore it to its original condition.

The increased interest in clover as a fodder crop and a soil renovator which the lectures of Mr. Powell and Mr. Terry, as published in the *Farmer*, served to arouse has got a set-back in the experience of the two last seasons. Through the drought stricken section of the state there is scarcely a field of good clover to be found.

Cold storage and canning now take care of a season's overplus of many kinds of provision and fruit and carry it over to the shortage of supply sure to occur at the opposite extreme of the year. This prevents any glut in the market on one extreme, and fills any otherwise probable shortage at the other, thus evening up the supply as well as the price.

An Indiana judge made a decision the other day in a case of damage for sheep killed by dogs of interest to all sheep owners who have had flocks so menaced. The sheep in case were a choice breed kept for breeding purposes. The owner applied for damages, having the appraisal made for sheep kept for breeding purposes, and above their value for butchering. The judge held that there was more than one market for sheep, the one to the butcher and the other to the breeder, and gave judgment for the full value claimed and also for damage to the remainder of the flock.

The great dairy sections of northern Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota are now being seriously parched with a sharp drought. A similar condition prevails throughout New York and New England. This is making serious inroads on the make of butter and cheese. At the same time a brisk demand abroad for these products has sprung up which has taken off quite a measure of our surplus. This combination is serving to give a firm tone at full prices in our home markets for all that is offered. It may not be a matter of congratulation that the flow of milk is being cut off by drought, yet a quick market serves to make up in one direction that which is lost in another.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The State Pomological Society has published in a neat and well-printed volume of 150 pages, its transactions for the year 1899, together with the papers and lectures given and discussions held at their annual meeting and exhibition held at Newport in November, and at their winter meeting and exhibition held at New Gloucester in January. A faithful likeness of the late Prof. Elijah Cook, at the time of his decease Secretary of the society, forms a frontispiece to the volume, and the volume is further embellished by several fruit pieces taken direct from the orchard. In the absence of a secretary, the labor of editing the subject matter of this annual fell upon the president, Prof. W. M. Munson, Orono, and well has he done the work.

There is matter in these papers and lectures given before this society of great value to every grower of fruit. Conspicuous among them may be mentioned the lecture on "New Problems in Horticulture." by Hon. Geo. T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., "Pears for Northern Maine," by Dr. Robinson of Foxcroft, "Currants and Gooseberries," by A. A. Eastman, Dexter, "Nature Study in the Home," by Mrs. V. P. DeCoster, Buckfield, and "The Apple in Cookery," by Miss Anna Barrows of Boston.

Every fruit grower should become a member of this active society and secure these annual volumes.

THE GREEN PEA LOUSE.

It was last year that a destructive insect made its appearance on the growing peas in our state in such numbers as in many cases to destroy the entire crop. The insect was in the form of a green louse, and like all pests of that class, worked its damage by sucking the sap from the growing vines, blossoms and pods. This insect has been given the name standing as a title above. We have not yet learned of the reappearance here of the pest as yet this season, but it is again at its damage further south and no doubt growers here will see it again later on in the season.

As with the plant lice generally, this is no exception to the rule of startling rapidity of increase. Prof. Johnson, State Entomologist of Maryland, has made some investigation in this regard and reports: "As an example, a young one, born March 4, reached maturity (winged form) March 16, or 12 days from the time of birth, and was reproducing living young March 19. From March 19 to April 11, she became mother of 111 young and died on the latter date. Her first young (wingless form), born March 19, were producing on March 31, or 11 days from time of birth. From March 31 to April 11 she gave birth to 120 young, and died."

It appears to be well demonstrated that this destructive louse originally found its home with crimson clover, and that it passes those months when not found menacing our peas on that clover. If that is correct, Maine is experiencing more damage from the louse than the crimson clover promises to compensate for.

For the destruction of this louse, spraying the vines with a strong kerosene emulsion is recommended. It will be borne in mind that the insect is a sucker, and not an eater. Hence spraying with ordinary poisons does not work its destruction. The insects themselves must be touched by an application destructive to insect life.

ROTATION NECESSARY.

The importance of a rotation of crops in place of the prevailing practice of long-continued grass is emphasized in the experience of the present year. The traditional "old fields" are even proportionately lighter than usual. This is for the reason that the drought of last year killed out the plant growth in considerable measure. This being the case the land should have been seeded to some other crop, when a full yield would have been realized. Under such practice no damage from the drought of last year would have been manifest. Full crops each year would then have been realized in place of the miserable apology for a grass crop in so many cases now being harvested from the fields that have been so many years in continuous grass.

There is evidence that farmers are gradually working out of the old-time usage of five or six years in grass, but with so many acres of land to be cared for their progress in this direction is slow. Too many of them are trying to remedy the error solely by increasing the acres each year under the plow. This is well, but does not meet the case in full, with so much land to be covered by the rotation. As the crops increase from the change to the more frequent plowing and cultivation, some of the land may be turned to pasture or sold to other parties, and still as large business be carried on as before. Those old fields of light grass this year do not contribute greatly to the amount of fodder housed in the barn. A shorter rotation, by cutting off those light fields and substituting full crops in their place, results in larger crops from the same number of acres. While grass is a profitable crop so long as it returns a full yield, yet when it begins to run down it is better to again put in the plow and keep up the full production, though the crop be of another kind.

A PROFITABLE PLUM TREE.

R. H. LIBBEY, Newport, Me., the enthusiastic and successful fruit grower, by the side of one of his plum trees, the yield of which was 2 bushels, 2 quarts.

LIVERMORE STOCK.

Some farmers prefer to raise and handle one breed of stock, while others choose another. That breed is best which one likes best; provided always they are handled in the way and for the purpose for which they are specially adapted. Two weeks ago we called attention to some features of the farming in the town of Livermore, and referred in particular to one of its model barns. At this time we wish to speak of some of the stock kept in those fine Livermore barns, and that feed on the sweet grasses of those hillside pastures.

Mr. S H. Beckler, Livermore Centre, is one of those energetic, go-ahead farmers who never had an idea enter the head but farming is the best business in the world for a man to follow, and that Livermore is the best town in which to be located. Accordingly, whatever he takes hold of is the thing for him to do, and he only has to go ahead and push it for all there is in it. With a level head and good judgment such a man always makes a success of what he undertakes. Livermore is a dairy town. The Holsteins are preëminently dairy cattle, so Mr. Beckler has stocked his farm with this breed. If Holstein blood is desirable then only pure bred animals are good enough for him. All the animals of the herd are registered.

'While it has been a fact that many of the earlier herds of Holstein stock established here in New England did not prove satisfactory and have been broken up, yet the objections met were more with the owners and managers than with the breed. It has always been the tendency of many of our stockmen to run after the enormous in size. It was so in the palmy days of Shorthorn stock. It is now the case with the sheep breeders. The Holstein fanciers were after the cow of sixteen or seventeen hundred pounds weight with a milk record of eighty to a hundred pounds a day. Such milk proved too poor for our wants, while cows so coarse and large were not suited to our conditions. That class of Holstein stock has disappeared.

The Holstein cattle now found among us are of a different class from those selected while the introductory boom was on. We now find the cows of medium size and giving a liberal flow of milk of a quality suited to any use for which it is wanted. Such cows are quickly snatched up when offered for sale and are making satisfactory records for their owners at the cheese factories and creameries.

Measured by this standard of adaptation to surrounding conditions, and therefore of profitable returns as dairy cows, Mr. Beckley has one of the best herds of this breed to be found in the state. We have been familiar with the herds of this breed throughout New England, and for profitable dairy business do not know where a better herd is to be found. At the time of our call there were eighteen cows and heifers in milk, nine heifers, one bull and several calves in the herd. They all conform closely to the regulation standard in color, and as they quietly clipped the grasses in pasture or sought the shade of isolated trees for a few minutes' protection from the scorching midday heat, formed a picture-group that could not fail to be pleasing to any lover of good stock.

We have stated this stock is not the over-large kind. Yet the cows are making highly creditable records at the pail, and up to the present time the milk from the cows has been held as even a more important factor of the farm business than their offspring.

The cow Rosillia May has given 54½ pounds of milk a day through the cold month of February, 21 pounds of which made a pound of butter. Her heifer, Romania, gave 46 pounds a day at three years. Another, Annie Douglass, at the same age, gave 51 pounds a day in March. Beulah Ann gave 50 to 52 pounds a day through December and January of last winter. One of them gave 1634 pounds in one month on hay and grain alone. There are eight cows in the herd that have given over 50 pounds of milk a day. This is certainly a good business record for a herd of cows that have never been fed for a record or kept for a show herd. Five young bulls were sold from the herd last winter. Many other calls could not be filled.

Mr. Beckler has been looking after the milk product from his cows as well as the calves they have brought him. The milk is made into cheese, in winter the same as in summer. He has built a cheese house on his own premises, with work room and curing room finished in the best manner, with double walls made tight so as to be warm in winter and cool in summer, and equipped it with a full factory outfit. In winter when there is no farm work demanding attention he makes the cheese himself. There is a sharp demand for this winter made new cheese and at a premium price. In fact there is no time when the milk nets so much as in winter, and no use it can be put to that returns so much as made into cheese. Mr. Beckler scouts the claim so frequently made that good cheese cannot be made from hay milk. It is all a question, he claims, of furnishing the right temperature during the curing process. This must be under control. The milk in winter is as rich as in June, and if in every particular handled the same, and the same temperature provided during the process of curing, the cheese in every respect will be alike.

Mr. Beckler places a high estimate on corn as an economic fodder crop for his stock and grows nine to ten acres each year for the purpose. He grows our common yellow corn and stores it without husking in silos. A self binding corn reaper is used in the harvest, and is found to make a great saving of time and labor. He puts his corn in whole and last year did not even cut the bands of the bundles. There is nothing about this farm, either in location of fields or character of soil, that makes it specially adapted to corn for a fodder crop over almost any other farm that might be named. Yet the proprietor claims, and apparently finds, an advantage from growing it in place of relying upon the hay crop.

This is the line of stock husbandry that one of those highland farms of Livermore is supporting. As we said of the barns in town in our other article, this may be duplicated with variations many times over on other farms. There is nothing about this farm over and above hundreds of others round about that specially adapts it to the breeding, growing and keeping of this fine herd of special dairy stock. *It is all in the man behind it.* He is handling a line of stock he likes, and adapts his methods to the kind of stock he is breeding and keeping. Success is a simple problem when it is analyzed.

THE HAY HARVEST.

The drought continuing in increased severity at this writing (July 13), the hay harvest now well under way shows no improvement over previous representations. The yield is light in the extreme. The weather has been favorable and the work of cutting and housing the crop has progressed rapidly. Farmers find the work comparatively light, and it will be early over. The eastern half of Maine will turn a better crop than the western.

LESSONS FROM THE SEASON.

The farm must be a perpetual experiment station. In order to gain knowledge that will be of benefit in after operations on the farm a person must be a close observer of nature's work, as it is going on with the crops around him, and note well the result of the practices he is putting into his operations. On the ability to draw correct conclusions from what is seen a large measure of success depends. Perhaps all cannot read the lessons before them aright and draw correct conclusions therefrom. But we believe more of failure to improve from this every-day experience comes from a lack of giving close attention to results as they appear. It is the man who studies his business who makes it successful.

In the writer's vicinity the surface soil has not been wet through from falling rains since the seed was covered in the ground in spring. Yet all cultivated crops show a fine stand and are growing rapidly. At the same time much of the grass fields of two or three years' standing are a miserable failure, while the later seeded fields are giving scarce half a crop.

Last year one of the sharpest and most protracted droughts ever experienced menaced the agriculture over a large part of our State. Over a wide section of sandy loam land in a neighboring county the harvest of hay was light in the extreme, yet broad fields of corn, Hungarian and oats filled the barns and saved the stock from enforced sale. The lesson to depend less on grass and more on cultivated annuals for stock fodder on loamy, easily worked lands is an obvious one. We get the best cultivated crops in the dry years. It is rare indeed that under good practice a cultivated crop is cut short to a damaging extent by reason of drought.

ARSENITES AND FUNGICIDES.

Mr. Editor: Being a constant reader of your paper, I would like to ask a few questions, which I think might help and interest some other of your readers as well as myself. The information I want is in regard to mixing and applying the various mixtures for potato bugs, and also for the potato blight. In fact, some handy method by which a farmer can accomplish this object.

First, in mixing Paris green, what help or good is it to put lime into the mixture and the best and most handy method of making this mixture?

Second, the most handy way of mixing and applying the Bordeaux mixture?

Third, Would it be the best way to mix the Bordeaux mixture and then add Paris green to the same? Would this not be the best way to fight the potato bugs and the blight at the same time?

Now what I want is information of some one who has used these mixtures and knows the easiest and simplest way of accomplishing these objects—the experience of some practical farmer.

Respectfully yours, A READER.

We have received several letters of inquiry, each of which contains some of the above questions.

Spraying is a preventive measure and not a cure for damage already done. Hence it is important that the application be made before damage appears.

Arsenites are used for the destruction of insects. These are Paris green, London purple and arsenate of lead.

Bordeaux mixture is used to prevent the development and spread of fungous diseases, like rust, blight, &c.

In the use of Paris green, if used too strong, it will scorch the foliage on which it is sprayed. Of course the stronger it is used the more certainty of killing the insects. Lime water added to the Paris green mixture prevents, in a measure, the killing of the foliage. Therefore, with the lime added, the Paris green or any of the arsenical compounds can be used in a stronger mixture than if used alone. This is the reason for recommending the lime.

Paris green is usually mixed with water in the proportions of 1 pound of the green to 200 gallons of water. With the lime added, it may be used in the proportions of 1 pound green to 100 gallons of water. To prepare the lime, take 4 pounds fresh lump lime and slake in separate vessel, using 10 gallons water. Strain through thin cloth and add to the other mixture.

For spraying potatoes for blight, the Bordeaux mixture is used. The double work of killing the larvæ of the beetles and preventing the rust or blight, may be done by combining the two mixtures.

For spraying potatoes on large fields, a horse team is desirable. We saw an inexpensive arrangement for this last year at Elmwood Horse Farm. A pair of wheels were adjusted to an axletree of the right length to stand over two rows. A cask for the mixture was mounted on the wheels, with two short hose and a spraying nozzle on the end of each, attached to the lower end of the cask, and spread to deliver the spray directly over each of the two rows. In this way two rows were sprayed as fast as the horse could walk.

The making of the Bordeaux mixture is a simple matter. The formula in general use is 4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds fresh lump lime, and 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden or earthen vessel in 4 gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel as before directed. When wanted for use, mix all together in a cask, taking care to stir thoroughly while mixing. The copper sulphate is sold by druggists.

The experiment station at Orono prepared specific directions for spraying both trees and potatoes last year, and we presume copies could be obtained at the present time by asking for them.

YELLOW CLOVER.

Editor Maine Farmer: Will you please tell me through the *Farmer* what the enclosed plant is. It seems to be a native here that is increasing, growing in the same places with clover.

Yours truly, E. D. L.

The plant received is yellow clover (Triticum procumbens), sometimes named hop clover. It is frequently seen in patches by the side of the road, growing from one to two feet in height, according to locality. We have also found it growing among alsike clover. The blossoms are bright orange on first appearance, turning to pale orange and finally to light brown in ripening. It is an annual, yet is frequently found in the same spot for several years in succession, probably from self seeding. Being smaller in its growth than red clover, it has no agricultural value, but in clusters makes a very pretty plant when in blossom.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS.

Editor Maine Farmer: Having been a reader of your valuable and helpful paper for a long number of years, I have often thought I would drop you a line to let the many readers of the *Farmer* know that we farmers down in Nova Scotia are alive. We live in the far famed Annapolis Valley, the land of Evangeline, the land of apples and good homes. In speaking of apples, as well as other fruits, we might say that our valley never held forth better prospects for a great yield than it does at the present time. Apples in particular are more than good, plums fair, pears good, and peaches rather under the average.

Our farmers are awakening to the fact that orchards well cultivated produce the best fruit, and that fruit well sorted and packed produces the highest market prices, in fact we claim we can get larger and better prices in the English markets than any other country. As a general rule the farmers are going out of the early or soft varieties and are producing the hardier and winter brands, as they make better shippers and therefore open in market in a more presentable state.

We have been trying the bushel box for the English market, and so far it has proved profitable from many standpoints, the boxes can be packed in less space than barrels, thus the tonnage of the steamers can be more readily reached, and the apples are not so apt to sweat and mildew in transport, and again the many thousands of buyers can more easily afford to buy the boxes than the barrels.

Our provincial exhibitions are increasing each year in volume of exhibits and more interest along the line is noticeable each year. Our farmers generally exhibit at Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. For the past few years we have been neglecting the breeding of good horses, but at last have arrived at the place where we find the good roadster and draft horse, as well as the trotter, is in great demand, and good prices are being paid for our best ones.

Among the fast and well bred stallions that we have here in the valley, we can name Warren Guy 2.12¼, Fannie 2.22, Abbot Wilks 2.11, Border, trial 3 years old, 2.18, and several other heavier draft horses. The last named horse, Border, is a full brother of Warren Guy, and as a youngster he is a very promising horse; he is as handsome as you can get, and good style and action, while his breeding is all that can be desired.

The creamery business is booming here. We find ready markets for our butter and cheese, and although our farmers have only been working along this line for a few years, they all find that it pays and they are therefore increasing their number of cows. We always look anxiously for the *Farmer* on Saturdays, and in the perusal of its pages find many useful hints along the farming line, while the interesting editorials and letters from the people are well worth the price of paper each issue.

Hoping I may long be a reader of the old *Maine Farmer*, and wishing its management a long and happy life, I remain yours truly, S. C. HALL.

RESULTS IN THE HAY FIELD.

Mr. Editor; I have just finished cutting my first crop of grass on July 7th. There were seven acres divided into five fields. The first, 1⅛ acres, seeded Sept. 22, 1899, produced 20,005 lbs., or 13,333 lbs. to the acre. The next field, seeded five years, 1⅛ acres, produced 8545 lbs., average per acre 7600 lbs. The next, seeded four years, 1½ acres, amounted to 13,460 lbs.. average 8,960. The next, seeded four years, 1 acre, 12,850 lbs.; next, 11 years, ⅞ of an acre 11,890 lbs., average of 13,420 lbs. Next, seeded nine months, an orchard, one acre, 4050 lbs. The total cut from the seven acres is 70,750 lbs., and the total average per acre was 10,107 lbs. to the acre. The lowest was two tons, the highest was about 6¾ tons to the acre. You will see the eleven year field leads, the 1⅛ acre field, seeded nine months produced 13,333 lbs., the one acre field of four years 12,850 lbs. Total in the three fields of 540 rods 44,745, or nearly 83 lbs. to the rod.

A word about the cost of this 35 tons of hay. I used at first 500 lbs., and later I added 300 lbs., making 800 lbs. to the acre of bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda. The total amount of fertilizer used cost me about $3.00 per ton for the hay, and the total cost for labor, wear and tear of machinery, etc., was far below $2.00 per ton, but we will call it that. This is certainly very liberal with these figures. The whole cost was $5.00 per ton in the barn. It is now worth $15.00 to $17.00 per ton—at least a net profit of $70.00 per acre.

This results from intense cultivation, proper seeding and care. "Liberty costs eternal vigilance," and that is the price of success in anything. The nearer one comes to performing the work, the better he will understand it.

A neighbor said his friend in the Red Rock section was turning his hard sod flat over, after haying, rolling it firmly, then sowing his timothy and red top, and thus getting a good stand. Have tried it in this way many times in fifty years and it has always been a failure. This method cuts off the subsoil water. The original grasses are transplanted and soon return; it is in every way bad. Please advise if you know of any one making success of the fine English grasses that way.

Prof. Cook of Yale College called to see the grass field, and was in time to see the eleven year field, as we started to cut it. It is wonderful, he said. The entire field was covered with grass 18 inches deep. I could give him but two hours, as we had 10 tons of dry hay to get in with a shower ahead and two men out with the pip, and only three men and the writer one of them. The thermometer 100° in the shade, and it means to strip all extras and go at it, but the professor, in those two hours, learned some facts of actual experience, and in turn gave me some scientific facts of value. The science and experience as shown in the eleven year field show what is wanted is a correct water supply and a favorable temperature; feed and care will do the rest. A large amount of water is not necessary. This year my crop had from 2 to 2½ inches of water from start to finish. The talk around here of the old fields was that they were not worth cutting. I always cut my grass when it is in full bloom. I send you a part of 226 heads by this mail, a part of the heads of timothy taken from one foot of land on July 2. The average length of these heads is over four inches, some of them over 8 inches long. You will notice that they are in full bloom, and of good form and color.

In review, this season gave over 6½ tons of hay in nine months. In fact, nearly half the field gave over 6½ tons to the acre, the total average being over five tons. That ought to be satisfactory, especially in so dry a year as this.

Yours respectfully,
Higganum, Conn. GEO. M. CLARK.

Mr. Clark has, in his several letters, presented his plan of growing hay in a clear, concise form. His results are remarkable and the samples of herdgrass heads, like the other grasses sent, are remarkable for their large, vigorous growth. The man who can grow such hay need have no fear of a shortage any year. These object lessons are of great value and the *Farmer* would express its obligations to Mr. Clark for the same.

ED.

HARD BLOWS AT BAD PRACTICES.

A farmer in the *American Times* gives the following reasons for the existence of hard times:

"There is being so much said in the country about hard times and the scarcity of money, and as everybody has a cause and knows a remedy, I thought I would write to tell your readers what I think is the cause.

We buy more than we produce.

There is too much flour and bacon shipped here every year. The things we ought to make at home we are buying.

We let our timber rot and buy our plow stocks, singletrees, ax handles, hoe handles and fencing.

We throw away our ashes and buy soap and axle grease.

We give away our beef hides and buy hame strings and shoe strings.

We waste our manure and buy guano.

We buy garden seed in the spring and cabbage in the winter.

We let our lands grow up in weeds and buy our brooms.

We waste the wax out of our pine and gum trees and buy chewing gum for our children.

We build school houses and hire teachers and send our children off to be educated.

We land a five-cent fish with a $4 fishing rod."

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine for 1900 with Dates so far as Fixed.

Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Geo. H. Clarke, North Anson, Sec.
Eastern Maine Fair Association, Bangor, Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31, E. L Stearns, Bangor, Sec.
Androscoggin County, Livermore Falls, J. L. Lowell, Auburn, Sec.
Durham Agricultural, Durham, J. H. Williams, Durham, Sec.
Aroostook County, Houlton, Geo. T. Holyoke, Houlton, Sec.
North Aroostook, Presque Isle, Sept. 11, 12, 13, E. T. McGlaughlin, S. Presque Isle, Sec.
Southern Aroostook, Sherman Mills, Isaac Cushman, Sherman Mills, Sec.
Madawaska, Madawaska, Remi A. Daigle, St. David, Sec.
Cumberland County, Gorham, Chas. H. Leighton, Cumberland Mills, Sec.
Northern Cumberland, Harrison, Oct 9, 10, J. Orin Ross, Edes' Fall, Sec.
Cumberland Farmers' Club, West Cumberland, Sept. 25, 26, H. B. Clough, Cumberland Ctr., Sec.
Gray Park Association, Gray Corner, Aug. 28, 29, 30, J. W. Stevens, Gray, Sec.
Bridgton Farmers' Club, Bridgton, F. C. Knight, Bridgton, Sec.
New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester, Sept. 26, 27, F. W. Berry, New Gloucester, Sec.
Lake View Park, East Sebago, A. L. Brackett, E. Sebago, Sec.
Franklin County, Farmington, J. J. Hunt, Farmington, Sec.
North Franklin, Phillips, Sept. 11, 12, 13, M. Sewell Kelley, Phillips, Sec.
Hancock County Agricultural, Bluehill, Sept. 18, 19, 20, Nahum Hinckley, Bluehill, Sec.
Hancock County Fair Association, Ellworth, H. F. Whitcomb, Ellsworth, Sec.
Northern Hancock, Amherst, A. W. Silsby, Amherst, Sec.
Eden Agricultural, Salisbury Cove, Frank A. Wood, Salisbury Cove, Sec.
Kennebec County, Readfield, Sept. 11, 12, 13, W. G. Hunton, Readfield, Sec.
South Kennebec, So. Windsor, Sept. 18, 19, 20, Arthur N. Douglass, Chelsea, Sec.
Pittston Agr'l & Trotting Park Asso., E. Pittston, Sept. 25, 26, 27, F. C. Hanley, 57 N. Market St., Boston, Mass., Sec.
North Knox, Union, Sept. 25, 26, 27, Geo. C. Hawes, Union, Sec.
Lincoln County, Damariscotta, Oct. 2, 3, 4, B. A. Woodbridge, No. Newcastle, Sec.
Bristol, Bristol Mills, Sept. 25, 26, 27, A. C. Fossett, Pemaquid, Sec.
Oxford County, S. Paris, Sept. 18, 19, 20, A. C. T. King, S. Paris, Sec.
Riverside Park Association, Bethel, Sept. 11, 12, 13, Wm. E. Abbott, Bethel, Sec.
West Oxford, Fryeburg, Sept. 25, 26, 27, T. L. Eastman, Fryeburg, Sec.
Androscoggin Valley, Canton, H. T. Tirrell, Canton, Sec.
Northern Oxford, Andover, John F. Talbot, Andover, Sec.
Penobscot County, Hampden, Geo. N. Holland, Hampden, Sec.
West Penobscot, Exeter, Sept. 25, 26, 27, F. E. Jewett, Exeter, Sec.
North Penobscot, B. D. Averill, Prentiss, Sec.
East Eddington Farmers' Club, East Eddington, E. B. Comins, E. Eddington, Sec.
Orrington Agricultural, Orrington, N. A. Nickerson, Orrington, Sec.
East Piscataquis, Milo, A. L. Ward, Milo, Sec.
West Piscataquis, Monson, W. A. Bray, Monson, Sec.
Sagadahoc County, Topsham, Oct. 9, 10, 11, W. S. Rogers, Topsham, Sec.
Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond Corner, Sept. 25, C. E. Dinslow, Richmond Cor., Sec.
Somerset County, Anson, J. F. Withee, Madison, Sec.
East Somerset, Hartland, Sept. 11, 12, 13, J. A. Goodrich, Hartland, Sec.
Somerset Central, Skowhegan, H. A. Archer, Skowhegan, Sec.
New Portland Agricultural, N. New Portland, W. B. Clark, N. New Portland, Sec.
Waldo County, Belfast, Sept. 18, 19, J. W. Knight, Belfast, Sec.
Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe, Sept. 11, 12, 13, F. H. Bowden, Monroe, Sec.
North Waldo, Unity, E. B. Hunt, Unity, Sec.
West Waldo, Liberty, Wm. H. Moody, Liberty, Sec.
Washington County, Pembroke, Sept. 11, 12, 13, S. A. Wilder, W. Pembroke, Sec.
North Washington, Princeton, Albert L. Jones, Princeton, Sec.
West Washington, Cherryfield, Sept. 11, 12, 13, E. F. Allen, Columbia Falls, Sec.
Central Washington, Machias, E. F. Barry, Machias, Sec.
York County, Saco, S. S. Andrews, Biddeford, Sec.
Buxton and Hollis, Buxton, J. B. Elden, Bar Mills, Sec.
Ramshackle Park, Newfield, E. E. Goodwin, Woodman, N. H. Sec.
Shapleigh and Acton, Acton, Fred K. Bodwell, Acton, Sec.
Ossipee Valley Union, Cornish, Aug. 21, 22, 23, H. Lorin Merrill, E. Parsonsfield, Sec.
North Berwick Agricultural, N. Berwick, Geo. W. Perkins, N. Berwick, Sec.

AGRICULTURAL.

—W. S. Davis, So. Woodstock, has a sheep that sheared 16 pounds, this year, and J. H. Davis one that sheared 15¾ pounds.

—D. A. Coffin, Milton Plantation, hauled in 3 tons of hay July 5th, cut on one acre. Mr. Coffin says he had rather cut 3 tons on one acre, than go over 3 acres to get one ton.

—N. G. Mills, West Bethel, had green peas and new potatoes the 27th of June. Mr. Mills is nearly 80 years old, but carries on his large and productive farm in a business like manner.

—F. F. Bean, Bethel, is a good farmer and is keeping a good herd of cows. He cut last year 40 tons of hay. He also deals in stock, can always find a good cow in his barn. He is situated one mile only from Bethel Hill, and is a prosperous young farmer.

—Porter Farwell, East Bethel, is one of the successful farmers of the town; the 37 acres of intervale make his farm a very productive hay farm. Mr. Farwell does not believe in selling hay, and says the farmers of Maine should raise their own grain. He deals considerably in cattle, also has many cows let out by the year, through the adjoining towns.

—J. A. Leighton, the well known lumberman, is turning his attention to fancy farming and poultry breeding. He is also breeding the thoroughbred White Chester swine. Mr. Leighton is well equipped for the business, and has a liking for the work. His farm is situated in Glenburn, N. H., with Mt. Washington, Mt. Maria, and the Presidential range all in sight.

—Edward P. Hosmer of Temple has a herd of five nice cows, four of which yield him from $20 to $25 worth of cream per month; the fifth cow furnishes food for a large grade Durham calf, 11 weeks old, girth 3 ft. 8 in.—the calf king in that section so far as heard from.

—J. S. Spaulding, Pittsfield, dressed 10 lambs last week that were dandies. They averaged 39 pounds each and were raised by Lyman Pettigrew on the Judkins farm in Palmyra. Mr. Spaulding has been in the butcher business for the past 18 years and says that these were the best he had ever seen for June lambs. Some fine Shropshire bucks have been scattered through that section, and good lambs follow.

—L. N. Richards bought two good farms in Easton, Aroostook county, a short time ago, and had done only two days' work on one when he had an offer for it, which he accepted, making a handsome profit. That one was scarcely disposed of before a customer appeared for the other, and that, too, was sold on as favorable terms as the former, leaving a wide margin for Mr. Richards. Aroostook is a good place for investments.

—F. L. Wyman, South Woodstock, known as the successful fruit grower, picked, up to July 3rd, 500 quarts of strawberries, and calculates he will have as many more. He has several varieties, and they have grown very large this year. He has 3 acres raspberries, one acre blackberries, and other kinds of fruit. His handsome orchard is well filled with apples. He uses quite a quantity of phosphate and ashes about his orchard and berries.

—J. C. Saunders, Hanover, well known as a breeder of good stock, has turned his attention to the breeding of a few good horses, among them are the following: An 8 year old bay mare, a dandy if there ever was one: a 7 year old bay gelding by Harry Nelson; he stands 16 hands tall, weight 1,200 pounds, upheaded and a good actor in every way: a 4 year old bay gelding by Phillipe, this colt is handsome in every particular, and can mock a trotter to perfection.

—H. F. Maxim, Locke's Mills, has 15 acres in berries, 3 acres strawberries, 2 of them in bearing, 9 acres raspberries 7½ in bearing, 2 acres blackberries, 1 acre in bearing, 1 acre currants, 300 cherry trees, 40 pear trees, and 400 apple trees. The strawberries are bearing well this year, and the other fruits are very promising. He ships nearly all of his berries. He also has 6 acres potatoes planted; last year from 2½ acres potatoes he dug 575 bushels. Mr. Maxim is a young man, but a business farmer.

—A. Van Den Kerckhoven, Bethel, formerly of Boston, has bought a 150 acre farm near the village, and has gone into fancy poultry breeding. He already has many different kinds of hens, geese, ducks and turkeys. He is building new and commodious houses, is using incubators, and intends to have everything to make up a first class poultry farm. Among his different breeds at the present time are the R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and games, African geese, Pekin ducks, and the White turkey. He also is going to breed the Berkshire and White Chester swine. Another young business farmer.

—Smith Brothers, Hanover, the large farmers, stock and horse breeders, wintered 31 head of cattle, mostly Durhams and Holsteins—18 horses, headed by their noted stallion Phillipe, which is too well known to need any write-up here. They are breeding more mares than for some years past. Others in their stable worthy of mention are Neilson, which took on a record last year 2.19¼, Jako 2.30½, and two mares which they will track this year and expect them to take on a low record. This stable of horses is under the care of H. E. Dyer, a painstaking and gentlemanly man. The Smith Bros. have up-to-date machinery for working their farm, and are also mill owners.

SHARPLES Cream Separators.

If an agent for a competing separator condemns the Sharples, don't you believe it. He is telling you for his good, not yours. It's the way of the world. He is afraid you will try it. Just disappoint him; a trial is free.

You will find a remarkably clean skimmer, an easy turner, but above all, better cream and finer butter than any other.

Send for Catalogue No. 42

P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

THE SHARPLES CO., 28 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

THE GOOD BEEF STEER.

There is no one breed of beef cattle better than all others under the circumstances and conditions. The trouble with cattle from the butchers' standpoint is too big shoulders, giving the fore quarters too large a proportion to the rest of the carcass, says the *Indiana Farmer*. The muscles that are exercised the most are the toughest; for this reason the inside two-thirds of the round is good, while the outside third is not so good. A thick, mellow hide—not a hard, harsh hide—denotes more clean meat than a thin hide. A straight back, well sprung rib and width of loin indicates a large amount of the high-priced meats in a carcass. The comparison of animals in the show ring is often so close that the awarding of the prize turns on a very small point, as a tie or a dimple in the back, which cuts no figure in the usefulness or profit of the animal. A typical beef animal should have a thicker neck than the dairy breeds, the flesh should begin at the front; the animal should have the greatest possible thickness of flesh along the back between the shoulders, and the hips and the width of the hip should be carried forward to the shoulders. The Angus are the thickest-fleshed beef cattle; their greatest fault is too much of a spread of the shoulder blades at the top; they do not mature quite as quick as the Herefords. It would be hard to tell which of the beef breeds at thirty months old on the same care and feed would make the greatest gain. Young animals develop muscle along with the fat, and when fattened young contain a larger proportion of lean meat to the fat and are hence more profitable to the butcher. The first 1,000 pounds put on a steer is the cheapest as the animal is growing as well as fattening and the cost of increase of weight increases with the age.

Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

THE IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATORS

Have excelled in the past, and with their "New Century" improvements are further in advance than ever. Note their capacities and prices:

No. 9.	Low Frame.	Capacity	150 to 175 lbs.,	$50.00
No. 8.	"	"	225 to 250 "	$65.00
No. 7.	High	"	275 to 300 "	$85.00
No. 6.	"	"	350 to 400 "	$100.00
No. 5.	"	"	450 to 500 "	$125.00
No. 3½.	"	"	650 to 700 "	$165.00

We furnish a complete line of Dairy and Creamery Apparatus. Catalogues free for the asking.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

BOOK TABLE.

Forage Crops Other than Grasses; how to cultivate, harvest and use them. By Thomas Shaw, professor of animal industry at the University of Minnesota. Illustrated, pp 300, cloth. Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, postpaid, $1. Under the term, "Forage Crops," as used by the author, are comprised all pasture plants which are sown from year to year—and which are fed off by the animals in the field. The initial chapter of this book is devoted to forage crops in general, while the succeeding ones treat of the special kinds of crops: Indian corn, sorghums, clovers, leguminous plants other than clover, plants of the Brassica genus, the common cereals, millets, field roots, etc. In discussing the various plants the author dwells upon their distribution, the soils to which they are adapted, the rotation in which they should be grown, the preparation of the land, the time for sowing them and the methods of doing the same, the modes of cultivation and of pasturing them when grown. The work has a practical ring about it, from beginning to end, that begets confidence in the reader as to the value of its contents. The *Farmer* is prepared to deliver this book by so well known an authority at the price $1.00.

The New Egg Farm. Poultry keeping for profit by 20th century methods, by H. H. Stoddard, for 20 years editor of *Poultry World*; 12 mo, 331 pp, 140 original illustrations, cloth. Orange Judd Company, New York. Price postpaid, $1. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. The author has conducted great poultry farms, both east and west, and is familiar with conditions in all parts of the country. He compares the best locations for the business, tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods, how to feed and manage, how to breed and select, choice of breeds and crosses, management for mild or severe climates, how to feed fowl and keep them at exercise without hard work, how to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor, how to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. Essentials of duck raising, and how to insure growth and fertility. Various styles of incubators and brooders are described and their merits compared. Directions for an incubator cellar. Best methods of heating and ventilating brooders. This is an entirely new work containing the author's ripest experience. The remarkable new labor-saving devices alone render it an epoch-making book. Sent from this office on receipt of the price, $1.00.

Landscape Gardening. A treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art; with sundry suggestions for their application in the commoner problems of gardening. By F. A. Waugh, professor of horticulture, University of Vermont and state agricultural college. Illustrated, 12 mo, 150 pp, cloth; Orange Judd Company, New York. Price postpaid, 50 cents. Professional and amateur gardeners alike fail in their landscape gardening oftenest simply because they do not understand the fundamental principles involved. It is comparatively easy to give practical directions for doing certain work, but it is very difficult to make such directions fit a new set of conditions. Principles, however, apply everywhere alike. The treatment of these fundamental principles forms the keynote to this work. No such complete and careful analysis of principles was ever before presented in this connection. Every paragraph is short, terse and to the point, giving perfect clearness to the discussions at all points. In spite of the natural difficulty of presenting abstract principles, the whole matter is made entirely plain even to the inexperienced reader. The illustrations are mechanically and artistically very excellent.

The Study of Breeds, by Thos. Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, formerly professor of agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, and editor *Canadian Live Stock Journal*. This great work gives the origin and history of *all the pedigreed breeds of cattle, sheep and swine* now found in America, in a manner at once brief, comprehensive and in regular sequence. It also deals with their present distribution. It treats of the characteristics of each breed, showing relative size, adaptability, early maturity, feeding and breeding qualities, and uses in crossing and grading. It also gives relative milk production in cattle, and wool production in sheep. It gives the recognized standards or scales of points where these exist, and where they do not, standards are submitted. It is a summary of condensations, stated in a manner at once clear, concise, comprehensive and exact. The time occupied in preparing this book has covered a large portion of 12 years. Illustrations are given of male and female animals of each breed that are true to the type. For farmer, breeder or student, the book is the one complete and reliable guide. Upward of 400 pages, nearly 100 full-page plates, cloth, 12 mo. Price, postpaid, $1.50. For sale by Orange Judd Company, publishers, 52 Lafayette Place, New York, N. Y. Of all the books coming to our table not one is of greater value to the grower of stock than this one by Prof. Shaw, one of the best authorities in this country.

Modern House Plans, by S. B. Reid, architect, published by Orange Judd Company, New York, is a complete little volume giving plans for building adapted to the wants of all classes. It is one of the books to be consulted by every builder or one who plans to build and desires to economize room or expense.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

"So the lady engaged you at once when you said you had served with me?" "Yes, she said that any girl who could stand you three months must be an angel."

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

"Pa, I've painted a picture of Daniel in the lion's den." "Let's see, Jimmy, well here's Daniel, but where are the lions?" "Oh, pa, he killed 'em all an' ate 'em."

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

"De trouble wif some men dat knows a heap," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey hab sech a positive way o' tellin' it dat dey makes folks too mad to listen."

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"People ought to be careful what names they give their children." "Yes indeed; many a boy who could have been a successful merchant has been ruined by having a name given him which made him think he ought to try to write poetry."

Bad Drinking Water.—Every one suffers greatly from the different kinds of water he is compelled to drink, and nothing is so likely to bring on an attack of diarrhœa. Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is the only safe, quick and sure cure for it, cramps and cholera morbus. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

Miss D.: "Angelica, why don't you marry Lieutenant Y.———?" Miss A.: "First, because he has no brains, and he can't ride, dance, or play tennis. What could we do with him?" Miss D.: "But he swims beautifully." Miss A.: "Oh, yes; but one can't keep one's husband in an aquarium, you know."

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A certain minister during his discourse one Sabbath morning said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn mower about his yard and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

"Two country clergymen," says the *Syracuse Standerd*. "had agreed to exchange pulpits on a curtain date. One of them made the following solemn

The admirers of the late John Ruskin in England, have sent over £4000 to the labor associations of America to be used toward the erection of a Ruskin Hall in St. Louis. This movement is the expression of a desire on the part of the English followers of Ruskin to show their appreciation of the help of Americans in founding a Ruskin Hall at Oxford 18 months ago.

Forcible Facts.

One-sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs," have been perfectly and permanently cured. Cornelius McCawley, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., had in all eighty-one hemorrhages. He says: "My doctor did all he could for me but could not stop the hemorrhages, and *all* gave me up to die with consumption." What doctors could not do "Golden Medical Discovery" did. It stopped the hemorrhages and cured their cause. This is one case out of thousands. Investigate the facts.

Free. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AT PARIS.

Among the striking and original exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900 few have occasioned more favorable comment than the great map of the United States, 18x15 feet, exhibited by the well-known advertising agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago and New York. This map is constructed to show at a glance the various details concerning state areas and population, number of publications in each, circulation per issue, percentage of circulation to population, value of publishing plants, number of employes, average hours of labor, average wages paid and average cost per inch for yearly advertising. Information of this nature is of especial value to advertisers, showing as it does the best locations in which to place advertising to reach the greatest number of people and secure best results.

The firm of Lord & Thomas has been engaged in the general advertising business for over thirty years, and ranks among the largest in its line. They prepare advertisements for all classes of advertisers and place them in any publication in the world.

Copies of this valuable map will be sent free on request to all advertisers who address Lord & Thomas, Trude Building, Chicago.

Westfield, Mass., Nov. 27, 1899.

The Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y:

Gentlemen—Having used your Grain-O for the past three months I thought I would write and let you know how much good it has done me. When I was away on my vacation last summer the people I visited asked me to try some Grain-O, and I drank some, but I didn't like it at all, but the more I drank it the better I liked it, and now I wouldn't drink anything else. I never weighed over 105 pounds and last winter I was down to 103 pounds, and now I weigh just 120, and I never felt better in my life. It gives me an awful appetite, and makes me strong. It is doing me more good than anything I ever took, and I would recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

Mrs. Geo. R. Brown.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear four times as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

Married.

In this city, July 3, John Webb of Augusta to Miss Alice M. Getchell of Vassalboro.
In this city, July 10, Paul Small of Lancaster, N. H., to Miss Mary E. Duff of Augusta.
In Addison, June 27, Allen McBeath Baillie to Miss Villa Wass Ingersoll, both of Addison.
In Auburn, June 27, Rev. Cyrus Purinton of Mt. Vernon to Miss A. Elzora Wilson of Oakland.
In Bath, June 26, Alonzo M. Donnell of Wales to Mrs. Julia Bradbury of Auburn.
In Biddeford, June 30, Clarence E. Richards to Miss Irena J. Hunter.
In Boothbay, June 30, David Pennington to Miss Evelyn Reed, both of Boothbay Harbor.
In Bowdoinham, July 3, Charles Newton Fogg of Litchfield to Miss May Josephine Cornish of Bowdoinham.
In Brooks, June 26, Charles F. Heath of Thorndike to Miss Faustina W. Cooper of Belfast; June 27, Arthur M. Jackson of Vassalboro to Miss Bertha M. Parsons of Thorndike.
In Brunswick, June 30, Fred C. LaRock to Miss Nellie Pollard, both of Brunswick; June 29, Edgar B. Alexander to Miss Mabel Palmer.
In Calais, July 3, Emmett B. Bassett of Springfield, Mass., to Miss Addie Maud Smith of Calais; June 25, David E. Jefferson to Mrs. Lottie May Robinson.
In Cherryfield, June 27, James F. Hooper of Castine, to Ella Small of Cherryfield.
In Caribou, June 27, John D. Pattee to Miss Charlotte M. Sampson, both of Caribou.
In Castine, June 26, Ray H. Wardwell of Penobscot to Miss Jessie M. Hutchins of Bucksport.
In Clinton, June 27, Dennie L. Joslin to Miss Lizzie E. Holt, both of Norway.
In Cooper, July 1, Howard Carlo to Miss Ellen Watson.
In Dresden, June 26, Seth N. Bailey to Miss Minnie Robinson.
In East Corinth, June 16, Charles F. Bryant to Miss Lettie Leonie Noble.
In East Machias, June 30, Millard F. Holmes to Miss Josie E. Dodge.
In Eastport, July 1, Plummer G. Boyden to Miss Florence I. Farris, both of Eastport.
In East Skowhegan, June 20, Henry Dillingham to Miss Jennie Austin.
In East Wilton, July 2, Daniel J. Libby of Phillips to Miss Bertha McCrillis of East Wilton.
In Ellsworth, July 2, Stephen Decatur Joy to Miss Mary M. DeVaney, both of Hancock.
In Farmington, June 28, Norman L. Hayes to Mrs. Hattie May Branch, both of Rumford Falls; June 26, Elmer Augustine Wright of Chesterville to Miss Mary Ellen Lovejoy of Farmington; July 4, Chas. H. Morton of New Vineyard to Miss Mattie Louise Holley of Farmington.
In Houlton, June 26, David Roulston to Miss Lydia Gillespie, both of North Hampton, N. B.; July 2, Geo. Boottan, So. Richmond, N. B., to Mrs. Nellie Randolph of Houlton.
In Jonesport, June 26, Leon R. Drisko of Addison, to Miss Caroline S. Rumery of Jonesport.
In Levant, June 27, Benjamin F. Watson of Levant, to Miss Cordelia A. Luce of Carmel.
In Limerick, June 19, William A. Hathorne to Miss Martha E. Mills.
In Lubec, June 27, Alex. Campbell to Mrs. Chester Hooper of Deer Island, N. B.
In Machias, July 1, Carrol C. Williams to Miss Charlotte G. Foss; July 7, Leonard B. Wallace of Providence, R. I., to Miss Florence C. Reynolds of Machias.
In Millinocket, June 26, James L. Estey to Miss Mary J. Smith; H. M. Dewitt to Miss Annie M. Tapley.
In North Haven, June 20, John H. Quinn of Eagle Island, to Miss Hattie Littlefield of Penobscot.
In North Livermore, July 3, Rev. Harvey Harwood Bishop of Paris, to Miss Agnes Julia Powers of Norridgewock.
In North Waterford, June 27, Charles P. Saunders to Miss Bertha C. Hamlin, both of North Waterford.
In Norway, July 3, Fairfield Lewis to Miss Mary Lord, both of South Paris.
In Old Town, June 27, Guy W. Butler, formerly of Farmington, to Miss Gertrude E. Terrill, both of Old Town.
In Palmyra, July 1, Willis R. Dresser of Newport, to Miss Flora G. Wentworth of Palmyra.
In Pemaquid, July 3, Charles H. Gorham to Miss Alitha E. Elliott, both of Round Pond; July 4, Newell B. McLain to Miss Stella H. Gifford, both of Pemaquid Beach.
In Pembroke, July 1, James E Lee to Miss Annie E. Sullivan, both of Eastport.
In Phipsburg, July 3, Harry W. Pease of Phipsburg to Miss Frances W. Absolom of Bath.
In Pittsfield, June 30, Sanford M. Foster to Miss Annie L. Goodspeed, both of Palmyra.
In Portland, June 20, Raymond D. Gamage to Miss Nellie S. Fountain; July 3, Archibald Warren to Miss Minnie E. Sellick, both of Portland.
In Rockland, June 27, Philip B. Johnson to Miss Jeannette P. Shields.
In Sorrento, Dr. S. Marcus Moore of Evanston, Ill., to Paulina Cony, daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of Washington.
In South Lincoln, June 27, Henry O. Barker to Miss Jennie Mae Lancaster, both of South Lincoln.
In South Orrington, June 27, Forest A. Smith of Brewer to Miss Maude E. Fish of South Orrington.
In Wiscasset, June 28, Fessenden M. Chase to Miss Rosa L. Rines.
In York, June 28, Francis I. Mills of Boston, to Miss Mary E. Amazeen of Rochester.

Died.

In this city, July 10, Mrs. D. S. Worcester.
In Albany, June 28, Samuel S. Hersey, aged 86 years.
In Amherst, June 21, Ardella D. Haslam, aged 18 years.
In Andover, June 29, William Akers.
In Bangor, July 1, Phebe Lewis Hincks; July 3, Fred J. Fiske, aged 46 years; July 6, Elizabeth M. Day.
In Bath, July 1, Barzilla W. Hathorn, aged 60 years.
In Biddeford, July 5, George S. McIntire, aged 74 years.
In Bolster's Mills, June 23, Harriet Elizabeth, widow of Dr. S. Loton Weston, aged 60 years, 9 months.
In Boston, July 6, Mrs. Eva L., wife of Amory Allen of Augusta, aged 33 years.
In Bucksport, July 1, Mrs. Mary Abby Snow, aged 72 years, 9 months; July 1, Mrs. Mary A. Pierce, aged 72 years, 9 months; June 30, Lizzie A. Gross, aged 6 years, 10 months; July 4, Mrs. Kate A. Clay, aged 25 years.
In Columbia Falls, June 26, Mrs. Mary, wife of Willard White, aged 48 years.
In East Machias, July 3, Edwin E. Munson, aged 32 years, 3 months.
In Eastport, July 2, Mrs. Julia A. Ripley, aged 82 years; Jane P. Ray, aged 81 years; July 3, Rishworth M. Tuttle, aged 76 years; Hazel, infant child of John and Abbie Leland, aged 3 months.
In Eden, June 23, John Peach, aged 87 years.
In Farmington, July 3, George W. Stanley, aged 79 years.
In Franklin, June 30, Charles H. Macomber, aged 76 years.
In Hampden, July 2, Maria Mogan.
In Hancock, June 27, Fernando C. Moon, aged 63 years.
In Lawrence, Mass., July 1, Ruth A. Calderwood of Belfast, aged 42 years, 4 months.
In Mechanic Falls, June 24, Ira Paige, formerly of Hebron, aged 85 years, 6 months.
In North Ellsworth, July 2, Ezra Saunders, aged 72 years.
In Oakland, July 2, Mrs. D. M. Emerson, aged 75 years, 2 months.
In Paris, June 20, James A. Deering, aged 45 years.
In Pembroke, July 1, Mary Stoddard, aged 82 years, 11 months.
In Portland, July 3, Henrietta Sumner, wife of John W. Burrowes; William M. Madden, aged 10 years, 1 month; Abbie F., widow of Weston J. Soule, aged 68 years; Eli Sabouri of Lewiston, aged 45 years; Reuben M. Wiggin, aged 57 years; July 4, Floyd Rogers Robbins aged 19 years, 5 months; William M. Marks; Theophilus B. Morgan, aged 93 years; Samuel Rowe; July 6, Maria Small, wife of Dr. C. A. Libby, aged 53 years, 3 months; Anne Grant Goodwin, widow of Wm. A. Goodwin, aged 72 years, 5 months; David Young, aged 74 years; July 7, Mercy H., widow of Nathan Dyer, aged 89 years, 5 months.
In Rockland, June 28, Mrs. Martha A. Sawtelle, aged 44 years.
In South Paris, July 3, William H. Penfold, aged 43 years.
In South Portland, July 3, Ephraim Broad, aged 82 years, 10 months.
In Strong, July 4, Mrs. James H. Bell, aged 51 years.
In Sullivan, July 1, Mrs. Louise Murch, aged 58 years.
In Thomaston, June 29, Mrs. Emily Gilman, aged 77 years.
In Vinalhaven, June 28, Mrs. Rebecca L. Lane, aged 67 years.
In Waltham, Mass, July 3, Zebulon Reed, aged 78 years.
In Warren, June 29, Mrs. Beatrice C. Burgess, aged 70 years.
In Washington, July 1, Thos. Scott Bowden, aged 53 years.
In West Farmington June 28, Mrs Lydia Pease-Hodgkins, aged 80 years, 7 months.
In Whiting, July 2, Carrie V., daughter of John A. and Rebecca Gilpatrick, aged 16 years, 1 month.

The Gold Medal Prize Treatise, Only 25 Cents.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation. 365 pages, with engravings. 25 cents, in paper covers; cloth, full gilt, $1.00; by mail, sealed. A book for every man, young, middle-aged, or old. A million copies sold. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best Institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cents for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health.

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MOORE'S RAT DESTROYER,

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Non-poisonous. No odor from dead rats. Will destroy rats in five days. Cats will not eat it. The process is simple, yet at the same time rather novel. The rat eats the Destroyer and the Destroyer in turn consumes the rat. It corrodes his entire system. He gradually fades away until at the end of the fifth day only a little pile of dust remains of the once active rodent. We are now able to offer it to a long suffering public at 25 cts. per package. For Water Bugs and Roaches use Moore's Roach Destroyer. Non-poisonous. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Ask your dealer for it.

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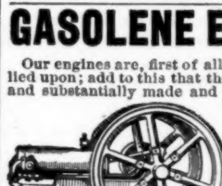

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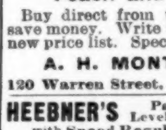

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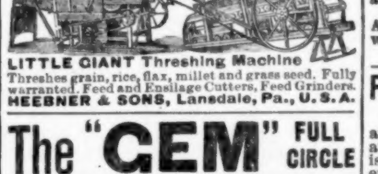

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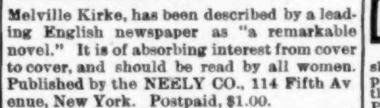

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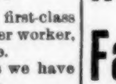

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MAINE CENTRAL R. R.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect June 25, 1900.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 10.10 A. M., †12.40, 1.00, †11.00 P. M., †12.25 (night), 7.20 A. M. Sundays only, via Brunswick and Augusta, 11.00 A. M. and 12.50 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, †12.15, †1.48 and 11.12 A. M., †1.25 and 2.05 P. M., 8.15 A. M., Sundays only; leave Bath, 1.15 and 10.35 A. M., 1.00 and 11.45 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 12.00 (noon), 2.25 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower), 10.10, †12.45 and †11.10 P. M.; leave Gardiner, †1.12 and 2.35 A. M., †2.06 and 3.00 P. M., 9.03 A. M. Sundays only; leave Augusta, †1.35 and 2.50 A. M., 12.28 †2.22, and 3.20 P. M., 9.15 A. M., Sundays only; leave Skowhegan, 8.05 A. M., 12.50 (noon); leave Waterville, †2.25, †3.25 and 6.05 A. M., 1.35, 3.00 and 4.10 P. M., and 10.00 A. M. Sundays only.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO: Leave Bangor 4.25 A. M. and 3.20 P. M.; leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Mt. Desert Ferry and Bar Harbor, †5.05 and 10.00 A. M., 3.15, †4.45 P. M., and Sundays only, 8.25 A. M.; for Bucksport, 6.50 and 11.50 A. M., 4.40 P. M., and 7.00 P. M. (Saturdays only).

A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. and 12.50 P. M. for Lewiston, Farmington and Rangeley. Train leaves Portland at 5.10 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta and Waterville, and 5.15 P. M. for Lewiston.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, Rangeley, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft, Bar Harbor and Bucksport, and night trains run every night between Boston and Bangor and Bar Harbor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and Bath and Rockland, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON AND WAY STATIONS; Leave St. John 6.25 A. M., and 5.15 P. M.; leave Houlton, 8.35 A. M., and 2.10 P. M., via B. & A., 4.35 P. M. via C. P.; leave St. Stephen, 7.40 A. M., 5.10 P. M.; leave Vanceboro, 9.45 A. M., and 8.45 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor, 7.00, 10.30 A. M., †4.10 and †8.45 P. M.; leave Ellsworth, 8.33, †10.28 and 11.55 A. M., 2.34, †5.33 and †10.18 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 8.15 A. M., 3.00, 6.15 P. M., and 5.50 A. M., Mondays only; leave Bangor 7.00 and 9.55 A. M., 1.40, †8.00 P. M., and †12.15 (night); leave Dover and Foxcroft (via Dexter) 6.45 A. M.; 1.05 and 4.00 P. M.; leave Belfast, 7.00 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; leave Skowhegan, 8.05 A. M., 12.50 P. M., 5.00 A. M., Mondays only; leave Waterville, (via Winthrop) 8.57 and 5.40 A. M., Mondays only, 2.35 P. M.; (via Augusta) 1.50, 6.05, 8.57 and 11.10 A. M., †2.25, 3.20, 10.05 P. M., 10.05 A. M. (Sundays only); leave Augusta, †2.25, 6.40, 9.42 and 11.43 A. M., †3.08, 3.52, †10.55 P. M., 10.40 A. M. Sundays only; leave Bath, 7.25, 10.35 A. M., 4.00 and †11.45, P. M., 11.15 A. M. (Sundays only); leave Brunswick, †3.35, 7.53 and 11.05 A. M., 12.38, †4.25, 4.48 P. M., †12.25 (night) and 11.40 A. M. Sundays only; leave Farmington, 8.20 A. M., 2.25 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 7.15 and 10.45 A. M., 2.10 and 4.25 P. M.; 8.15, A. M., and 4.00 P. M., Sundays only; leave Lewiston (lower) 7.00, 10.10 A. M., 12.45 (noon), 3.55 and †11.10 P. M., 10.45 Sundays only.

The morning and afternoon trains from Augusta, and forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Bath. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folder will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

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GEO. F. EVANS, Vice President & General Manager.
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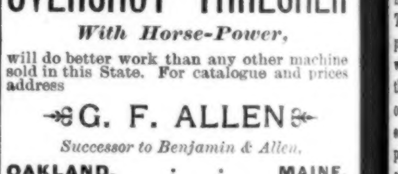
June 20, 1900.



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AUCTION—CREAMERY.

At a duly called special meeting of the Stockholders of the Knox County Co-operative Creamery Association, held September 23, 1899, it was voted: "That a committee consisting of E. S. Crandon, G. L. Farrand and Geo. W. Kimball be and hereby are authorized and empowered to negotiate the sale, either by private sale or public vendue, of the land and buildings and all other property now owned by the Knox County Co-operative Creamery Association; said committee to dispose of all said property at such time and in such manner as they may deem to be for the best interests of the stockholders of said Association; that said committee be and hereby is authorized and empowered to convey, transfer and deliver said property to the purchaser thereof, for and in the name of the said Association and under the corporate seal thereof."

Pursuant to the above vote, all the property of the Creamery Association, consisting of the real estate, including buildings and all corporeal chattels used in the operation of said Creamery and belonging to said Creamery Association, will be sold at public auction at the premises 26th July, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms cash.

W. H. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.
Rockland, Maine, June 26, 1900.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Deposits, August 1st, 1899, $6,282,953.88
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Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.

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Poultry.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerel, owned by House Rock Poultry Farm, Wollaston, Mass.

Broilers are scarce all over Maine, the demand at the hotels far exceeding the supply. The *Farmer* urged upon its readers all through the winter months that they prepare for a more active demand this year. The demand is here, the stock is wanting.

The champion poultry man of Waldoboro is Mr. Clarence F. Hoffses. He has two incubators and several brooders, with which he has raised this season nearly 1,000 chickens, and has already begun to send early broilers to Boston. This is the way to make poultry raising pay.

Will you please inform me, through the columns of the *Farmer*, if, after a full-blood rooster has been with a crossed breed of hens, it is possible to get full-blood eggs again, and oblige.

A Subscriber.

Yes. Change to a pure-bred male and the eggs laid after two weeks will follow the pure bred in type and color. No man, however, who is breeding pure bloods will allow the mixing because of the extra trouble afterwards.

So the old hen wants to set, does she? To be sure, it is inconvenient to have her occupying the nest when the other hens want to lay, but that is no reason why you should throw her off with as much force as if you were unloading pig iron. That hurts the hen at the time, but it does not make any permanent impression on her mind, for the excellent reason that a hen hasn't any mind worth mentioning. Neither is it just the thing to shut her up in a barrel without food or water. That is rather a severe punishment for merely acting up to her natural instincts. Have a little patience with the old sinner, and bye and bye she will reward you with an egg.

Some people seem to labor under the delusion that a hen never wants to drink, and that incessant eating amply fills all the wants of her inner economy. Too often the only water supply of the poultry yard is the sink spout, around which the fowl gather and drink from the stream of dish water or slops which occasionally drizzles down, with an eagerness which is pitiful. Give them a pan of cool, fresh water, and see how often they will flock around it and sip its contents. There is no doubt but what hens really suffer for lack of water, especially when confined in summer in hot, sunny, treeless poultry yards; and in the interests of mercy if not of greater egg production, they should be supplied with this cheap comfort.

Have hens any sense of taste? We have been led to wonder a great many times when noticing the extraordinary things which they will eat and drink. But the champion beverage in which we ever saw a hen indulge was boiling suds. The good wife, who washed by the kerosene method, had emptied the strong resultant concoction, thick and oderiferous, on the ground in the back yard, where a little pool was formed. Around this the hens gathered and drank greedily until the ground swallowed the residue of the suds. We expected to see dead hens before night (and as they were the property of our neighbor, who freely allowed them to ravage our garden, we should have shed no tears); but they were as lively as ever. What effect the *inward* application of kerosene emulsion would have on lice, remains to be demonstrated.

Hens do not like to wade around in wet grass, and serious injury to their health may result in their being compelled to do so. A poultry yard once came under our observation where the hens were absolutely unprovided with any form of roost. The grass in the yard grew very long and rank, and a rainy summer kept it almost constantly wet. Through this the drenched and unhappy hens poked about, occasionally snapping up a water-soaked bug or flabby worm, hardly finding a dry spot on which to stand while they preened their feathers and made their toilet. Their only refuge outside the hen house was a tiny pen in which was a mother hen with a brood of chicks, and on this they mounted three deep, somewhat to the discomfort of the occupant. A few simple roosts and a covered run would have obviated all this annoyance and made the hens happy and healthy at slight cost or trouble.

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MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY, owing to lack of pasturage for young stock, all our adult medium quality, pure bred and common market breeding geese. Nothing reserved but the finest show winners and choice breeders valued at $10 each and upwards. All others at less than half price to make them go quick. African ganders, two and three year olds, for market breeding, $2.50 each for two or more. African type ganders mated with common white, pied and medium grade Toulouse and Embdens at $2 each in lots of ten. Very large Africans for market breeding at $10 per trio. Choice African and Embden yearling ganders at $5 each. Can be retained until frost on grass pasturage, at slight expense. ALSO HALF THE RHODE ISLAND RED HENS IN BREEDING PENS at $1.50, $2.50 and $5 each if ordered quick. If the birds do not suit, return them and your money back. Address,

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Hens do not like to wade around in wet grass, and serious injury to their health may result in their being compelled to do so. A poultry yard once came under our observation where the hens were absolutely unprovided with any form of roost. The grass in the yard grew very long and rank, and a rainy summer kept it almost constantly wet. Through this the drenched and unhappy hens poked about, occasionally snapping up a water-soaked bug or flabby worm, hardly finding a dry spot on which to stand while they preened their feathers and made their toilet. Their only refuge outside the hen house was a tiny pen in which was a mother hen with a brood of chicks, and on this they mounted three deep, somewhat to the discomfort of the occupant. A few simple roosts and a covered run would have obviated all this annoyance and made the hens happy and healthy at slight cost or trouble.

GREAT • BARGAINS —IN— GEESE.

MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY, owing to lack of pasturage for young stock, all our adult medium quality, pure bred and common market breeding geese. Nothing reserved but the finest show winners and choice breeders valued at $10 each and upwards. All others at less than half price to make them go quick. African ganders, two and three year olds, for market breeding, $2.50 each for two or more. African type ganders mated with common white, pied and medium grade Toulouse and Embdens at $2 each in lots of ten. Very large Africans for market breeding at $10 per trio. Choice African and Embden yearling ganders at $5 each. Can be maintained until frost on grass pasturage, at slight expense. ALSO HALF THE RHODE ISLAND RED HENS IN BREEDING PENS at $1.50, $2.50 and $5 each if ordered quick. If the birds do not suit, return them and your money back. Address,

SAMUEL CUSHMAN, West Mansfield, Mass.

THE HOUDAN FOR THE FARM.

George W. Tarbell writes the *Poultry Monthly* that no breed is better suited for the farm, as a general purpose fowl, than the Houdans. They are very hardy, being great foragers, and when it comes to eggs, they are equal to breeds of the Mediterranean class in the production of very large, white eggs. For table purposes, they rank one of the first of all fowl, having a very thick breast, which is so much wanted at the large hotels. They have small bones, and the flesh is tender and delicious. They make fine broilers, and the best of roasters. The chicks are beautiful, the handsomest of all breeds. Are sprightly, active, and feather rapidly. They are non-sitters and light feeders; like the Leghorns, they may be fed at a small cost as compared with the Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans or Rocks. They are of medium size, cocks 7 lbs., hens 6, cockerels 6 and pullets 5. Houdans are a handsome, crested breed, having a comb shaped something like the letter V, which rests well up against the crest. A peculiarity of the breed is their having five toes like the Dorkings; shanks and toes are of a pinkish white color. They make one of the best crosses for market fowl. Their eggs are very fertile, no breed having a higher rank, and when it comes to the show bench, they are admired by all. The Houdans have held their own in the last 30 years, and the next few years will see many more breeders taking up the time-honored Houdan. Those who start with this breed now will make no mistake.

HENS IN WINTER.

"What breed of chickens makes the best winter layers? is a question very frequently asked. This may be answered to a great degree of certainty by saying that the best winter layers are those that lay best in summer," says A. H. Duff. "There are certain conditions only under which hens will lay, and these conditions must be complied with—these consist of care and management. If we are looking for a breed of fowl that will fill our egg baskets in winter without good, warm housing and plenty of food, we will surely meet with disappointment.

Keep the poultry quarters as free as possible from dampness during winter. Poultry will not thrive and keep healthy when confined in damp houses. Have your roosting house proper so arranged with ventilators that it can be thrown open during the day, that it may have a thorough airing. If the house becomes damp, clean out the droppings daily and sprinkle some air-slacked lime on the floors and dropping boards, and brush it well in with a broom. Do not use the lime too liberally, for too much of the dust of the lime inhaled by the fowl has a tendency to produce colds.

During winter we should provide grit for poultry, even when they have unlimited farm range, and you should study well your locality and poultry runs to ascertain if a supply of natural grit is in ready reach of the fowl. The grit question does not receive the attention it should by the ordinary farm poultryman. There are localities where poultry cannot find the necessary grit owing to the scarcity of the same, and, in consequence, must suffer for want of it. There are but few localities upon which poultry has run any length of time but has been exhausted of this treasure, and it must, of necessity, be supplied."

CURING CLOVER FOR POULTRY.

In season and out of season has the *Farmer* urged the saving of clover for the poultry, as a health preserver and money saver. "Clover seems to be the plant that poultry delight most to indulge in," writes V. M. Couch, in *Poultry Monthly*. "It contains elements for the growth of bone, feathers and muscle in young stock, and production of eggs with hens. It is excellent for hens during moulting, making them more able to stand the strain on their systems. And it is an established fact that all poultry require more or less green food, and a great deal of it in summer. Care and attention should be given to the curing of clover; too much exposure to the sun should be avoided. The object in view is to keep the leaf green and in its natural state as long as possible. There are few pores in the stems of clover, and most of the moisture is thrown off through the leaves; consequently, if the clover is spread out in the hot sun, so the leaves shrink up and become dry, they lose their power of taking the water out of the plant; then the only way of removing the water is by exposure to the wind. Clover, or clover rowen, should be cut when just beginning to bloom, or just before this time, when there is a profusion of tender, green leaves. In curing the clover, I would put it up in piles or good-sized bunches, and allow it to go through a curing or sweating process, opening it a little each day, and turning the whole pile completely over, so as to dry the bottom, which gathers moisture from the ground. I would cover at night and during any rain storm. Clover that is cured in the shade will best retain its flavor. It may require several days or a week to put it in a condition to go to the barn; this depends much on the weather. If the weather is hot and dry, it will soon become sufficiently dried, and there will be no danger of its moulding or heating. It should be kept in mind that the value of the hay depends upon its being well cured before the leaves have become dry enough to drop off. Clover that has been properly cured is found to be of great value as a poultry food; however, to obtain the best results from its use, it is necessary to have a good understanding of its food value and of the way of feeding it.

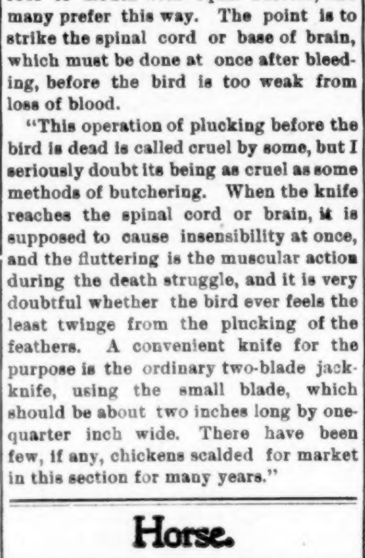
DRY-PICKING POULTRY.

In reply to the request of a subscriber as to the proper method of dry-picking poultry so that the skin will not be torn, J. E. Stevenson writes the *Rural New Yorker* as follows:

"In dry-picking poultry, the trick is in the sticking. If this is correctly done, there is no more trouble in getting the feathers off, provided they are taken off quickly, than when the fowl are scalded. To loosen the feathers on a bird by sticking requires practice, and there will likely be many failures with the beginner. The process can be much more clearly shown than described. Hang the fowl up by the feet at a convenient height for picking, hold the back of the head firmly between the thumb and forefingers of the left hand, and with a sharp knife make a clean cut across the throat from inside the mouth, severing the veins, causing the blood to flow freely. Now turn the knife edge upwards, and insert the point close to left side of bill, in the soft place noticed between the side of the bill and cleft in roof of mouth, aiming the point of blade directly towards the center of back of neck, endeavoring to strike the spinal cord. When the exact point is reached, there will be a sharp squawk from the fowl and a convulsive fluttering. Now is the time for quick action. Grasp both wings, close to the body, with one hand, to prevent fluttering, and with the other quickly remove the feathers, which may be taken off by the handful if the sticking has been successfully accomplished, and you get them off quickly, before the bird ceases its death struggle, otherwise you will think the feathers have suddenly become well glued to the skin. The loosening process may also be accomplished by forcing the blade through the hard part directly back of the cleft in roof of mouth with equal success, and many prefer this way. The point is to strike the spinal cord or base of brain, which must be done at once after bleeding, before the bird is too weak from loss of blood.

"This operation of plucking before the bird is dead is called cruel by some, but I seriously doubt its being as cruel as some methods of butchering. When the knife reaches the spinal cord or brain, it is supposed to cause insensibility at once, and the fluttering is the muscular action during the death struggle, and it is very doubtful whether the bird ever feels the least twinge from the plucking of the feathers. A convenient knife for the purpose is the ordinary two-blade jack-knife, using the small blade, which should be about two inches long by one-quarter inch wide. There have been few, if any, chickens scalded for market in this section for many years."

Horse.



It is reported in Portland that an offer has been made to the owners of Rigby park by a Philadelphia man to lease that fine track for the rest of the season for $1500. It is hoped for the good of the state that when this track is opened it will be conducted in accordance with the laws of the state.

Lee and Lishness propose another one of their successful races over Augusta track, July 28, with liberal purses for 2.29, 2.35 and 2.50 classes, trot and pace. Augusta track is a good one, the management is liberal and every horseman is well treated. Entries close July 24. Don't miss these races.

Presque Isle is to have some races Saturday, July 21, under the auspices of the North Aroostook Agricultural and Horticultural Society. There are to be three classes, open to trotters and pacers, as follows: A 2.30 class, purse $75; a 2.24 class, purse $75, and 2.19 class, purse $100. It is expected some good horses will be entered and some good racing is looked forward to.

It is not impossible that on the straightaway speedway in New York we may see the two minute trotters. Of course a record is a record, but we fail to see why one made with all the trappings and fittings of today over a straight course is not worth as much as though made on a kite track. The straight course with a stiff breeze to help may yet swing some grand horse inside the magic figures.

It looks as though it would be left for the summer visitors to Maine to introduce what must be the greatest attraction to our fairs, the horse show features. Bar Harbor is to hold a horse show, fair, running and trotting meeting the last of August or the first of September. Half fare will be secured on the railroads all over the state of Maine, and the horse raisers of the Pine Tree state will have an opportunity to see the kind of horses that are in the greatest demand in all the large cities in the Union. It is said there will be classes for high steppers, coach horses, saddle horses and hunters. Here is an opportunity not to be lost by the enterprising breeders and trainers, and Maine should be well represented. Sometime fair managers will wake to a realization of the value of this feature over and above the monkey show, and put in a little time in working it up.

The *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York, commenting on what the *Farmer* said regarding the passing of Rigby and the change in sentiment regarding what a horse must be, says: "True, sentiment has changed to some extent with regard to horses, but there is no test half so searching as that of the race track. If you wish to develop the highest qualities of the horse and perpetuate them, you will have to follow in the footsteps of those who have preceded you and not avoid speed contests. The teaching of horse shows is that there are other strong points to our four-legged and one-toed friend than the ability to go fast, and the opinion is spreading that it is not wise to sacrifice everything to speed. Horse show sentiment is opposed to slovenly methods and crude equipment, and with the growth of this sentiment there is less tolerance for roughly appointed and loosely managed tracks."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blemish because it does not blister. Price $1, Six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

CURE FOR COLIC.

Forty years' practice as a country physician has compelled me to give advice for the farmers' sick animals. Whiskey is the very worst thing that can be given, unless it is bicarbonate of soda. The only remedy that need ever be given, if used in any reasonable time, is spirits of ether. One-half ounce of this in a pint of warm water sweetened, repeated in half to three-quarters of an hour if needed, is all I have ever found necessary. I never lost but one case, and in that one a half pint or more of whiskey had been given a couple of hours before I saw the horse, which died within five minutes of my arrival. In the absence of the ether, 2 ounces of sweet spirits of nitre may be used with equal success. This is the spirits of nitrous ether and may be given in warm water as with ether. In the absence of anything better, hot water internally and externally is the proper treatment.—*A. G. Chase, Kansas, in Orange Judd Farmer.*

NORTH ANSON HORSE NOTES.

Mr. Romer is now handling the fast trotting stallion Nelsonee, owned by himself and George H. Clarke, for speed, and thinks that he will have a fast one when he gets ready to start him in the races later on. He is in fine condition, goes well and can step fast when called on. The stallion O'Leavitt, owned by Mr. Clarke, has not been handled any for speed this summer and will not be till later and possibly not at all this season. He is in fine condition and will go fast when he has a chance to do so.

H. E. Skidmore and W. H. French each have good horses that they are handling and they will be heard from later in the season on the tracks. All of them are going well and it takes a good one to drive by them on the road.

It is the plan at this time, to have an August meeting at the track in this town. The dates have not yet been set. It is probable that the races will be given about the middle of the month, but the dates will be announced in about two weeks.

HORSE HINTS.

Bad breaking of a colt will spoil the finest pedigree in the world. The perfect breaker is born, not made.

The average farm horse will endure the presence of hogs, sheep and poultry, but the well-kept thoroughbred does not enjoy close companionship with other creatures.

The utterly broken down old farm mare is not in the least likely to breed fine, hardy, vigorous colts.

The horse too old to work should be sent to the happy hunting grounds in some painless manner, unless the owner has feed which he feels that he can afford to waste.

The best driver is the one who gets the most work out of a horse without exhausting him.

When hard work is required of horses, start in moderately and let the animals "take breath" as often as they seem to need it. The horse that is used carefully in the forenoon will do more in a day than he can do if he is forced too much in the early part of the day.

Don't use a stoneboat horse to draw your milk wagon.

Don't hitch your light carriage horse to your heavy hay or wood wagon.

RACES AT PITTSFIELD.

The August meeting at Union Park, Pittsfield, has come to be one of the leading gatherings of the year, and as the races are the week before the Eastern State Fair at Bangor, horsemen like to try titles after entries have closed at the big fairs. The list of races is as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 21—2.21 class, trot and pace, purse $200; 2.26 class, trot and pace, purse $150; 2.40 class, trot and pace, purse $100.

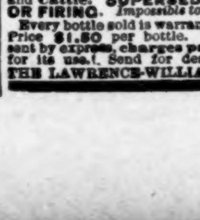
Wednesday, Aug. 22—2.26 stake (closed, 24 entries) purse $300; 2.19 class, trot and pace, purse $200; 2.29 class, trot and pace, purse $200.

Thursday, Aug. 23—2.23 class, trot and pace, purse $150; 3-minute class, trot and pace, purse $200; 2.35 class, trot and pace, purse $100.

Friday, August 24—2.30 stake (closed, 24 entries) purse 300; 2.19 class, lady drivers, purse $200; free-for-all, trot and pace, open to the world, $50 extra to beat 2.11, purse $1000; 2.32 class, trot and pace, purse $100. Bicycle races, $25 in purses each day, $100.

$1000 purses will not be common this year, and Col. Morrill makes a bold strike for the fastest horses. Indications point to a well filled class.

A. H. Merrill will do the starting and well known buyers will be present during the week.



The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

THE FROG OF THE HORSE.

A well known authority writing the *Breeder* on the above subject presents the matter in a way to claim attention: "I promised to write up for you my ideas of the frog, its special office and duties. First, it is placed at that portion of the foot which opens and shuts as no other part of the horny box does. In its healthy state it should have the consistency of India rubber. It is attached on each side to the bars, and being thus attached it gets into spring, so to speak. It is to 'give and take,' as it were, as an easement to the joints and tendons, and should, therefore, never be confined, as is frequently the case, by adjusting to the foot that most pernicious of all devices, the '*bar shoe*.' It should never be removed by the knife, or in any other way. Nature provides for the dropping off, shedding, of the old frog, when she has grown the new one to take its place.

When the old frog has been 'shed' there is really no semblance of a frog left, and the idea of 'frog pressure' is out of the question, unless the walls of the feet are so pared down as to reach the blood, when, of course, the animal would be in no condition to travel. Of course if the frog is diseased (affected by thrush, for instance) all of the decayed portion should be removed and some borax packed in to again create a state of health. It is a cushion placed under the navicular bone and joint of that name, to ease the action at that point, as also that of the flexor tendon that passes under the navicular and fastens on to the coffin or pedal bone.

Its India rubber-like consistency, which is its condition when in health, fully justifies this definition of its use, and experience has proved to my mind that such is its office; it exerts no influence *by itself*, whatever, in expanding or contracting the foot. It is rarely that a foot will be found where the heels can be pared down to so slight a depth as to afford the so-called 'frog pressure' that they will not be so low as to throw the articulation all out of gear and cause serious trouble to the joints, tendons and muscles."

IT COMES FROM "DOWN EAST."

"The reappearance in our columns, after an absence of some years, of the Kendall's Spavin Cure advertisement will be, to many of our readers, like looking upon the face of a familiar friend."

The early history of this well known remedy for lame and spavined horses is very interesting as showing the great faith in its virtues and the "down east" cuteness and foresight of a Vermont farmer. Many long years ago this shrewd agriculturist, who lived near the village of Enosburgh Falls, a charming little place, nestling among the Green mountains of Vermont, had a valuable horse go lame and hearing much of a Spavin Cure, put up by Dr. Kendall, who resided in the village, decided to try it. The farmer was so struck with its marvellous effectiveness that he determined if possible, to buy the formula. But to his utter surprise the figure demanded ran into the thousands, for the Doctor was fully alive to the merits of his preparation and demanded a high price for his knowledge. The would be purchaser was determined, however, and mortgaging his fine farm to the highest limit, against the advice of all his friends and neighbors, became the original owner with Dr. Kendall, of this wonderful cure. But it was a hard, slow struggle, made none the easier to bear by his friends and neighbors constantly reminding him of what a fool he had made of himself. Still he persevered and after a while small orders began to dribble in. Then the inevitable occured; these small purchasers talked to their neighbors of the wonderful horse liniment they had got, and orders became more and yet more frequent, until eventually it became the most famous cure for lame and spavined horse in the country, and he reaped to the full the reward of his faith. The original company was years ago organized into a stock company and ably officered by competent business men who have been indispensable to its continued success. Kendall's Spavin Cure is still manufactured at the place of its birth—Enosburgh Falls, Vt.—but NOT the Enosburgh Falls of thirty years ago. This Spavin Cure has been the direct means of building up this pretty country village into quite an important place, with its Opera House, Water Works, Sewers, Electric Lights, Concrete Walks, Public Library and Parks, with all the airs of a little city. Kendall's Spavin Cure is practically the back bone of the town.

One additional incident in the history of this growing business. During the formative period, Dr. Kendall wrote and issued a "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," the sale and circulation of which has now reached about ten millions. This book, invaluable to horsemen, can now be obtained without charge, by writing to the publishers—Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt., U. S. A."—*Toronto Globe, Jan. 23, 1900.*

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

$500 REWARD

We pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with

Liverita, The Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill

They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Sold by BOWDITCH & WEBSTER, City Drug Store, Augusta, Maine

A GOLD MINE at ELMWOOD FARM.

A French Coach Colt for Any Man.

SEVEN STALLIONS for SERVICE.

Gemare and Lothaire, and five of their colts, three and four years old, out of the best bred mares in France. Gemare and Lothaire $25.00, either of the colts, $15.00, to warrant.

The Market Demands What These Stallions Will Insure.

Try them. Come and see the produce of these stallions. Send for illustrated catalogue.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM, Lewiston Jnct., Me.

J. S. SANBORN, Proprietor. DR. J. A. NESS, Supt.

Breed to the Prize Winner

THE PURE BRED CLEVELAND BAY STALLION,

Scampston Electricity 842

HIS COLTS PROVE HIS WORTH AS A SIRE.

: SEND FOR : CATALOGUE and TERMS. F. P. BECK, 38 School Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

LAVATER—

Thoroughbred French Coach stallion, will make the season from May 1 to July 1 in the hands of Mr. Webster, West Farmington: Monday, Strong and Phillips; Tuesday, Strong and West Farmington; Wednesday, New Sharon; Thursday, Wilton and East Wilton; Friday, Chesterville; Saturday, Farmington.

TARTAR—

Thoroughbred French Coach stallion, will make the season: Monday, Mt. Vernon; Tuesday, Augusta; Wednesday, Manchester; Thursday, Winthrop; Friday, Wayne; Saturday, Readfield.

Terms, only $15.00 to Warrant.

Both of these stallions were bred at Elmwood Stud Farm, and represent the best blood in the Government horses in France. If you want to grow colts of the right kind to sell, breed to these horses.

J. S. SANBORN, Prop'r Elmwood Stud Farm, LEWISTON JNCT., ME.

If You Want a Good Horse

....BUY OF....

H. F. CUMMINGS, East Side, Augusta, Me.

PRICES TO SUIT... QUALITY GUARANTEED.

The Stallion for Farmers to Patronize.

ISLAND BOY

Rich bay, 4 years old, stands 15-2, weighs 1200 lbs. Very stylish and a great roadster. Just the kind of a horse farmers want. Come and see him.

TERMS: Only $10.00 to Warrant

F. J. LIBBY, Richmond, Me.

GET AN EGG CASE!

For Convenience's Sake, For Comfort's Sake, For Safety and Profit,

....GET A....

FARMER'S SECTIONAL HANDY EGG CASE.

Six dozen, 75 cents. Twelve dozen, $1.00.

SEND DIRECT TO

GEO. H. FRENCH, Augusta, Me.

DO YOU KNOW that for quick growth, early layers, and prize winners, Lowell's Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are among the leaders? Eggs from my best pens, $1.00 per 13, $2.00 per 30, $3.00 per 50. A fair hatch guaranteed. If you want some chicks that are worth raising, send me your order. No reduction in prices of eggs this season.

J. W. LOWELL, Gardiner, Me.

EASTMAN'S

Barred Plymouth Rocks have been selected for several years for their quick growth and early laying qualities. Eggs, $1 per sitting, or $4 per 100.

C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

Brookside Farm Shorthorns.

Herd headed by the richly bred Scotch bull Shelburne Marshal 2nd, 133026. Heifers for sale. Address,

CHAS. P. WOODBURY, Lincoln Center, Maine.

GRANT FARM JERSEYS.

"Blood of the World's Fair Winners."

Stock for sale at all times. Address GRANT FARM, GARDINER, ME.

BEFORE BREEDING...

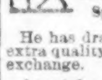
...SEE...

MAINE KING,

By May King, dam by Kentucky Prince. This brother to Bingen is the style to breed to.

Terms $20, with return privilege, for twenty approved mares. Come and see him.

F. R. WELLMAN, 58 Chapel St., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



SO YOU WANT GOOD HORSES? Buy of W. M. PRESCOTT, Spencer's Stable, Augusta, Me.

He has draft, road and business horses of extra quality on hand at all times, for sale or exchange.

Agent for the Richardson Co.'s Buckeye Mower, and U. S. Separator. Come and see me 26tf

SPAVINS Absolutely removed and permanently cured in twenty-four hours, without pain, with Dr. McKee's *MAGIC SPAVIN CURE.*

Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Curbs, Capped Hocks, Knees and Elbows, Sweeny, Sprains, Swelled Legs, Enlarged and Suppurated Glands, Rheumatism, Shoe Boils, Navicular Disease, Wind Puffs, Joint Lameness, Fistula, Quittor, Lumpy Jaws, Soft Bunches, Bony Growth. For particulars write once to DR. O. W. McKEE, BENSON, MINN.

..10,000,000..

FLIES and LICE KILLED INSTANTLY on Cattle, Horses and Hens, with **Eureka Fly Killer.**

INEXPENSIVE—SURE.

Sold in every town in Maine.

THE J. H. AMES CO. BOWDOINHAM, MAINE.

Lump Jaw Curable.

Any one having stock afflicted with "Lumpy jaw" (wolf), may learn of a sure cure by addressing, with stamp enclosed,

N. R. PIKE, Winthrop, Me.

MAINE CENTRAL R.R.

rrangement of Trains in Effect June 25, 1900.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 10.10 . M., †12.40, 1.00, †11.00 P. M., †12.25 (night), 20 A. M. Sundays only, via Brunswick and ugusta, 11.00 A. M. and 12.50 P. M., via ewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, 2.15, †1.48 and 11.12 A. M., †1.25 and 2.05 . M., 8.15 A. M., Sundays only; leave Bath, 15 and 10.35 A. M., 1.00 and 11.45 P. M.; eave Lewiston, (upper) 12.00 (noon), 2.25 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower), 10.10, †12.45 and 1.10 P. M.; leave Gardiner, †1.12 and 2.35 . M., †2.06 and 3.00 P. M., 9.03 A. M. Sundays only; leave Augusta, †1.35 and 2.50 A. ., 12.28 †2.22, and 3.20 P. M., 9.15 A. M., undays only; leave Skowhegan, 8.05 A. M., 2.50 (noon); leave Waterville, †2.25, †3.25 nd 6.05 A. M., 1.35, 3.00 and 4.10 P. M., and .00 A. M. Sundays only.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO: eave Bangor 4.25 A. M. and 3.20 P. M.; eave Bangor for Ellsworth and Mt. Desert erry and Bar Harbor, †5.05 and 10.00 A. M., 15, †4.45 P. M., and Sundays only, 8.25 A. .; for Bucksport, 6.50 and 11.50 A. M., 4.40 . M., and 7.00 P. M. (Saturdays only).

A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. and .50 P. M. for Lewiston, Farmington and angeley. Train leaves Portland at 5.10 P. . for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta and Waterille, and 5.15 P. M. for Lewiston.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, armington, Phillips, Kingfield, Rangeley, orth Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, over and Foxcroft, Bar Harbor and Bucksort, and night trains run every night beween Boston and Bangor and Bar Harbor, onnecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and ath and Rockland, and by waiting at juncion points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monay mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter and ucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON AND WAY TATIONS: Leave St. John 6.25 A. M., and 15 P. M.; leave Houlton, 8.35 A. M., and 10 P. M., via B. & A., 4.35 P. M. via C. P.; eave St. Stephen, 7.40 A. M., 5.10 P. M.; eave Vanceboro, 9.45 A. M. and 8.45 P. M.; eave Bar Harbor, 7.00, 10.30 A. M., †4.10 nd †8.45 P. M.; leave Ellsworth, 8.33, †10.28 nd 11.55 A. M., 2.34, †5.33 and †10.18 P. M.; eave Bucksport, 8.15 A. M., 3.00, 6.15 P. M., nd 5.50 A. M., Mondays only; leave Bangor 00 and 9.55 A. M., 1.40, †8.00 P. M., and 2.15 (night); leave Dover and Foxcroft (via exter) 6.45 A. M.; 1.05 and 4.00 P. M.; eave Belfast, 7.00 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; leave kowhegan, 8.05 A. M., 12.50 P. M., 5.00 A. ., Mondays only; leave Waterville, (via Vinthrop) 8.57 and 5.40 A. M., Mondays only, 35 P. M.; (via Augusta) 1.50, 6.05, 57 and 11.10 A. M., †2.25, 3.20, 10.05 . M., 10.05 A. M. (Sundays only); eave Augusta, †2.25, 6.40, 9.42 and .43 A. M., †3.08, 3.52, †10.55 P. M., 10.40 A. . Sundays only; leave Bath, 7.25, 10.35 A. ., 4.00 and †11.45, P.M., 11.15 A. M. (Sundays only); leave Brunswick, †3.35, 7.53 and .05 A. M., 12.38, †4.25, 4.48 P. M., †12.25 ight) and 11.40 A. M. Sundays only; leave armington, 8.20 A. M., 2.25 P. M.; leave ewiston (upper) 7.15 and 10.45 A. M., 2.10 nd 4.25 P. M.; 8.15, A. M., and 4.00 P. M. undays only; leave Lewiston (lower) 7.00, 0.10 A. M., 12.45 (noon), 3.55 and †11.10 P. M., .45 Sundays only.

The morning and afternoon trains from Ausa, and forenoon trains from Bangor and ewiston, connect for Bath. Trains run beween Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and runswick, and between Brunswick and Lewton, at convenient hours, for time of which, well as time of trains at stations not menoned above, reference may be had to posters stations and other public places, or Time able Folder will be cheerfully furnished on pplication to the General Passenger Agent.

†Daily.

GEO. F. EVANS, Vice President & General Manager. E. BOOTHBY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. June 20, 1900.

NEW AND IMPROVED VERSHOT THRESHER With Horse-Power,

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G. F. ALLEN Successor to Benjamin & Allen, AKLAND, : : MAINE.

gents: R. B. Dunning & Co., Bangor, Me.; Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Me.; G. H. Freeman & Co., Presque Isle, Me.

AUCTION—CREAMERY.

At a duly called special meeting of the ockholders of the Knox County Co-operave Creamery Association, held September , 1899, it was voted: "That a committee onsisting of E. S. Crandon, G. L. Farrand and eo. W. Kimball be and hereby are authored and empowered to negotiate the sale, ther by private sale or public vendue, of the nd and buildings and all other property ow owned by the Knox County Co-operative reamery Association; said committee to disose of all said property at such time and in ch manner as they may deem to be for the est interests of the stockholders of said Asciation; that said committee be and hereby authorized and empowered to convey, ansfer and deliver said property to the purhaser thereof, for and in the name of the id Association and under the corporate seal ereof."

Pursuant to the above vote, all the property the Creamery Association, consisting of the al estate, including buildings and all corpoal chattels used in the operation of said reamery and belonging to said Creamery ssociation, will be sold at public auction at e premises 26th July, 1900, at 2 o'clock in e afternoon. Terms cash.

W. H. SIMMONS, Auctioneer. Rockland, Maine, June 26, 1900.

UGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. ORGANIZED IN 1848.

eposits, August 1st, 1899, $6,282,953.88 Surplus, $420,230,28.

TRUSTEES. J. H. MANLEY, LENDALL TITCOMB, L. C. CORNISH, B. F. PARROTT, TREBY JOHNSON.

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EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer.

OR SALE at a GREAT BARGAIN.

The well known and beautiful fruit farm nd residence owned by F. L. Shaw and situed in the pleasant village of Rockville, Me., now offered for sale at a low figure, considing the value of the farm. Six acres orhard, nice, young, healthy trees, mostly winr fruit, the very best varieties. 2,000 bushs or more this year; 35 tons nice hay, fields l smooth; good pastures; good wood lot ear; nice, large, roomy buildings, all finhed; running water in house and stable; 15 inutes' ride with team to Rockland city; hoto furnished. For price and full particurs address,

F. L. SHAW, Rockville, Me.

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Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending etch and description of any invention will romptly receive our opinion free concerning e patentability of same. "How to Obtain a atent" sent upon request. Patents secured rough us advertised for sale at our expense. Patents taken out through us receive *special otice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, illustrated and widely circulated journal, onsulted by Manufacturers and Investors. Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

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Hobart Farm erseys

FOR SALE—Solid, Dark Fawn BULL, dropped Sept. 20, 1898. Sire—Premier Pedro 49272, the test of whose dam, g. dam and g. g. dam is 23 lbs. 13 oz.; a g. son of Pedro 3187, sire of 27 tested daughters over 18 lbs., sweepstakes prize-winner at World's Fair. Dam—A granddaughter of Pedro 3187, and of Marjoram of Linden 43600, test of 22 lbs. 12 oz. for T. S. Cooper. Price reasonable. Write to Hobart Farm, Dover, N.H.

PAGE

here is a Great Difference tween "hard wire" and "Page Wire." AGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by

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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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THE FAMILY AND HOME NEWSPAPER OF MAINE.

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COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.
Mr. A. G. Fitz is calling on subscribers in Cumberland and Androscoggin counties.
Mr. M. E. Hewitt is calling on subscribers in Washington county.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

POWER.

Have you seen the locomotive as she struggles up the slope,
Panting, blowing, shrieking onward, like a traveler spurred by hope?
Onward, upward, ever pressing like a being with a soul,
But the power that propels her is a shovelful of coal.

So in life we upward journey, up life's troublesome ascent,
To the Mecca we are seeking earnestly our feet are bent,
But the journey would be lighter, sooner would we reach the goal,
If, as fiercely onward pressing, we would shovel in the coal.

True, some early struggle upward till they reach the mountain height,
Then, perhaps lie idle, waiting where the journey is more light,
Till again they reach the bottom; but the fellow on the roll
Of the mighty is the fellow that keeps shoveling in the coal.

The first banner of Autumn has been flung out along the roadsides by the goldenrod.

It is said that a witty Irishman affirms that more than half the people who remain in Ireland, leave it to earn their living by dying for the British Crown.

What are you doing about Old Home Week? Are the sons and daughters to be made thrice welcome as they journey to the old firesides and look once more upon the familiar scenes of their childhood?

The more hopeful feeling regarding the situation in China has changed the sentiment in Washington regarding the necessity for an extra session of Congress, and unless more serious news is received none will be called.

It is reported that Booker Washington told the negroes at Savannah, the other day, that two of their greatest needs are a toothbrush and a bathtub. It may be that the circle to which this would apply might be extended.

The frequent showers may thicken growth on many of the grass fields but the work of haying this year promises to be a prolonged struggle with the elements, rain, fog and cloudy weather conspiring to prolong the task.

The reporters are trying to make us believe that the lady who was robbed of her jewelry at Fortune Rocks "put the keys in her pocket." That is too barefaced a fake even for a daily paper. We all know that in this enlightened age, a woman has no pocket.

Some faint idea of the way they do business in Aroostook county may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Corydon Powers of Caribou has lately placed an order for five carloads of potato diggers, the biggest order ever received by the manufacturers from any one agent.

New Hampshire has always been a state noted for a high political fever and this year forms no exception. Seven candidates for U. S. Senator with open headquarters at the meeting of the Republican state committee, would indicate an even high temperature through the state this year.

The people of Massachusetts may have cause to be thankful for the extreme heat even though it has caused the death of several, for it has also brought the session of the legislature to a close and there will be no further opportunity for the members to change their minds. Sudden conversions have been the rule this year.

The bicycle may be voted a machine, but the bicycle men are citizens, and they propose to enforce the law regarding guide boards, and have brought suit against So. Portland for neglect to provide what the law requires. Let this good work go on until the stranger in any part of Maine is able to find his way without trouble.

The farmers in several localities are getting seriously in earnest over the operations of the game laws. Deer are plenty and are destroying crops and while the owners may watch them eat the succulent pea or bean or the nutritious oat they cannot even "shoo" them off because of the law which protects the deer not the man or his crops.

One New York clergyman has notified his congregation that he wants no more pennies put into the contribution box. "No one," he says, "can truly believe in the presence of Christ in the church and give a penny for the support of His religion." At the same time there are others who do not turn away from the smaller change but are glad to find anything in the plates.

A couple in Danbury, Conn., have just been married at the ages of 72 and 62 respectively, renewing an attachment which began 45 years ago, but was abruptly broken off. It was the old story of cruel parents and submissive lovers. Each married another partner, but now being left mateless by death, decided to have their own way at last, and are now enjoying a belated honeymoon. Truly "all things come round to him who will but wait."

All eyes are turned towards China, and South Africa and the Philippines are forgotten. The latest dispatches are more hopeful but until the last foreigner is safe and that country made as free and open for travel and business as any other the allied powers will face a serious problem. The day for walled cities or countries and the maintenance of the customs of barbarism and inhumanity are past and the civilized world must wipe out the last vestige.

Another illustration of the wisdom of the average law maker is seen in the law passed by the last legislature forbidding any person placing any inscription, device, advertisement or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States or of this state. The only exception is that the names of the candidates for President and Vice President may be shown. Would the farmers have spent their time any more foolishly had they been in charge at the State House?

In our last issue the *Farmer* urged, as it has for years, that all money appropriated by the state for educational purposes should pass through the department and the schools or institutions receiving aid be under its control. Doing this, the present injustice practiced by some of these beneficiaries would not be possible. We believe it both wise and proper that the state retain its supervision of all funds appropriated until finally distributed and, in the matter of education, that, if all the money paid out of the state treasury for this purpose, passed under the direct control of the educational department, there would be no call for larger appropriations.

From the annual report of vital statistics issued by the State Board of Health the fact of a noteworthy and uninterrupted diminution of the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, has been going on in this state. The death-rate from consumption per 10,000 of population, according to the census enumeration in 1890, has been reduced from 20.45 in 1892 to 15.44 in 1898. If the rate were based upon the actual but unknown population, the showing would be still more favorable. The reasons for this falling off in the death-rate from consumption are probably more than one, but the principal reason is, undoubtedly, that our people are understanding more and more clearly the significance of the fact that pulmonary tuberculosis is a preventable disease and that it should be prevented.

Touching the question of creating a new office, the state auditor, the *Portland Express* says the subject "has not received the attention from the press and people which it deserves. Those who are in a position to know, claim that such an official will save to the state the sum of $50,000 a year, and in comparison with this saving the paltry sum that it will cost will be as nothing. Yet we find opposition expressed in some quarters because this will add one to the office holders of the state. This is a questionable ground for opposition, but if it is sound, then let some less useful office be abolished, that one so necessary should be created." Criticism against this step is superficial. It is aimed at what at first glance seems to be an additional cost, but which, upon investigation, will prove to be a great saving. Let us look below the surface before we decide that we do not want a state auditor.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ALTRUISM.

A unique form of public benefaction is the invention of John Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee merchant of Boston, and is intended to enable the poor man to enjoy a pleasure which has hitherto been the exclusive property of the rich. This pleasure is yachting, the specialty of Crœsus and his friends. Mr. Arbuckle has purchased several small vessels and fitted them up with every comfort and convenience of a modern yacht, putting them in charge of an experienced crew. For a trifling sum the business man or clerk of small means may take a cruise down the harbor, leaving the city when his work is done at night, and returning in the morning refreshed and exhilarated by a night spent on the water. First class meals are served on board, and everything will be conducive to rest and enjoyment.

When the millionaire begins to think of sharing his pleasures with his poorer brother, we catch a glimpse of the millenium. Amid all the discordant shouts and sounds of battle between capital and labor, the song of triumph of the rich, and the wail of misery of the poor, these unexpected manifestations of altruism are like an unlooked-for melody in an arid waste of discord. In spite of opposing forces, we must count them among the signs of the times.

Another original form of philanthropy has been inaugurated by Mr. H. Lee Jones of Liverpool. His first venture in the altruistic line was the establishment of diet kitchens similar to those maintained in America. But later the thought came to him that the poor needed other things besides food; that the poverty of their lives did not entirely consist in the paucity of meat and drink, but in the absence of anything that refines, elevates, or even gives pleasure. With this idea in view, in 1897 he tried the plan of giving street concerts for the poor. The outfit consisted merely of a platform with piano and a few other articles, which could be easily transported from place to place. The people of the tenements near where the concert was to be held, provided chairs, and of their own accord would clean up the court or alley, and even decorate the outside of their houses with cheap flags and festoons.

The audiences have increased yearly, and the movement has been extended to neighboring districts. The programme for the concerts consists of piano solos, and songs, sentimental, religious, and patriotic, closing with "Auld Lang Syne" in which the audience joins. Of course the performers give their services.

The amount of pleasure which these simple concerts bring into the narrow, joyless lives of the poor cannot be estimated. We are too apt to think that we have done our duty by our poor and unfortunate brother when we have supplied his actual physical wants, and perhaps given him a tract. But he has a mind and a nature akin to ours, which longs for something outside the dull routine of everyday life, which starves for the world of beauty, of color, and of sound, from which his poverty excludes him. Man has other needs beside food and religion. The development of the Fresh Air Fund charities is one proof that this fact is gaining recognition. The philanthropy of the coming century will be fuller, broader, and more extended than has been dreamed of in the past, and will recognize more and more the claims of the great universal brotherhood of man. Every innocent amusement and harmless pleasure which is given to the poorer classes, strikes a great blow against the rule of the rumshop and the gambling den, and brings us a step nearer to the reign of peace and righteousness on earth.

A Great Political .Campaign.

is at hand. We will send you...

the MAINE FARMER and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year for only $1.25 or the FARMER and the TRI-WEEKLY WORLD for $1.65.

Here you can have the greatest publication of either party. Send in your subscriptions.

WILL YOU NOT SHOW THIS GRAND OFFER TO YOUR FRIENDS?

ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

One of the declarations of the platform put forth by the Democratic party which should meet with a hearty response by every voter is that demanding the repeal of all laws granting fees and the substitution of fixed salaries. If there is any one place where, with no injury to the service rendered, the state and counties should be the recipient of thousands upon thousands of dollars yearly, it is in this matter of fees. The state pays a liberal salary but it is nothing compared with the fees, and for these would-be candidates make a desperate struggle and put out large sums to secure an election. Every county in Maine containing a city of any size would save several thousands of dollars yearly if the county officers were paid liberal salaries and the surplus turned into the treasuries. Beyond the money saved there is the demoralizing influence of the present policy which tends to make public trusts simply a bargain to be secured at heavy cost. The people of Maine may well investigate this question of fees, and find how great is the drain upon the revenues of the counties and the state.

WHY NOT?

On receipt of a liberal supply of seeds from the department at Washington a bright farmer in the West forwarded the following appreciative letter to his congressman:

"Kind sir and esteemed friend, I have the seeds. They came this morning and suit very well, especially the cabbage seed which grows well in this soil. please send me 2 loads of fertiliser and a new harrer and if you could send me a man for a couple of days I would be obliged. With this help I know the garden stuff will turn out al rite and I will send some to you and the president. Your grateful well wisher and Supporter."

Why is not this farmer strictly logical and why if we are entitled to seed is there not equal reason for supplying stock and implements? The whole thing is wrong and a tax on the people with no adequate return.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Nothing could be more gloomy and horrible than the present outlook in China. The massacre of all foreigners in the legations at Pekin is confirmed without doubt, and with what terrible atrocities this was accompanied, the world is holding its breath in shuddering horror to hear.

Robert Yerburg, M. P., of London, is quoted as saying that he knew that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin, had long had in view the possibility of some such tragedy as seems to have occurred, and had in a way prepared to meet it. Sir Claude had pledged his wife to shoot her if that should be necessary to prevent her from falling into the hands of the natives in the event of an uprising, and had provided her with a quick poison to be used in case of his inability to fulfill his pledge. The other ladies of the legation were similarly provided with poison.

A cable from Tien Tsin gives a harrowing account of the retreat of the Pekin relief column. The wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were so frightfully tortured that Admiral Seymour, when he found he could no longer carry his wounded men on the retreat, resolved to shoot them. With tears running down his cheeks he asked them, "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese, or to be shot by your own comrades?" "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now that we may die like men," was the piteous response of the helpless men. A firing squad was told off, and while the allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders.

The latest reliable news is contained in a cable from Admiral Remey to the Navy Department dated July 16th, in which he reports the attacking of Tien Tsin by 7,000 allied troops July 13th. They were repulsed with great loss, the Russians suffering most heavily. Col. Liscum of the 9th U. S. infantry and French of the 25th are reported killed, also Capt. Davis of the Marine Corps.

While this country still declines to be considered technically as at war with China, yet the massacre of our citizens in Pekin must be avenged. Troops are being gotten together rapidly for dispatch to China, and manufactories of ammunition are filling "hurry orders." Still the Powers stand back and wrangle, and international jealousy has permitted a bloody massacre which will be named in history with Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SENSATION AT MACHIAS.

A shocking case of neglect was discovered last week, in Machias, in the case of Lorenzo Harmon, a wealthy resident of that place. Some time ago his relatives had trustees appointed for the estate, Mr. Harmon being of unsound mind, and tried to have him committed to the insane hospital, but unsuccessfully. It being reported that he was unkindly treated by his wife and daughter, the trustees of the estate and selectmen of the town, with the sheriff and several physicians, among whom was Dr. Sanborn of Augusta, accompanied his sister, Mrs. Getchell, to the house to investigate the matter. They were obliged to force an entrance, and Mr. and Mrs. Getchell were then so fiercely attacked by Mrs. Harmon and her daughter that at length it was deemed wise for them to leave the house, but not until Mrs. Getchell had been badly scratched. The room where Mr. Harmon was kept was little better than a dungeon, dark and filthy, his bed a pile of straw. He was removed to the home of his sister, and later to the asylum at Augusta. Mrs. Harmon and her daughter were soon after arrested.

GOOD ROADS MEETING.

There will be a meeting for the purpose of considering the matter of good roads, held at the office of the Board of Agriculture in the State House, Augusta, on Wednesday, August 22d. This meeting is intended for Kennebec County, and is directly under the care of Mr. Arthur N. Douglass of Chelsea, member for the county. It is proposed to secure the attendance of the road commissioners of the county, as far as possible, and they will give short papers on such branches of road construction as they may be the most familiar with and which have proven of greatest benefit in their towns. The county commissioners will be present, and one or more of them will give papers. Mr. J. A. Roberts of Norway, member of the board for Oxford county, will speak. There is to be a full meeting of the board on the 21st, and it is expected that most, if not all of the members will be present. Mr. E. C. Buzzell, Road Commissioner of Fryeburg, will deliver a paper on winter road breaking, giving the experience of that town for the past eighteen years with snow rollers.

WILL THE CHRONICLE EXPLAIN?

In our item last week we forgot that the last legislature enacted a constitutional amendment, and it will be voted upon at the September election, creating the office of state auditor. It will, therefore, be apparent that the taxpayers (voters) themselves will say whether or not such an officer is wanted, and in our opinion a most emphatic "No" will be the verdict.—*Farmington Chronicle.*

The editor of the *Chronicle* is always ready to defend his position and the *Farmer* would be pleased to publish his reasons for insisting on "a most emphatic 'No.'" Will he give them?

The New England Fair at Old Orchard, Aug. 28 31, will present its usual attractions. The premium list just issued is a neat pamphlet, the cover bearing a beguiling representation of the pier at Old Orchard which makes one sigh for its cool breezes. The premiums are liberal in all classes, and a first-class exhibition is promised. All exhibits must be in place on Monday, Aug. 27.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention in session at Lewiston, July 11, was a well attended and enthusiastic gathering. Bryan and Stevenson flags were everywhere. Cheers greeted the appearance of Congressman Fitzgerald, ex-Gov. Garcelon, and other dignitaries. The convention was called to order by Geo. E. Hughes of Bath, who introduced Hon. D. J. McGillicuddy as temporary chairman. Mr. McGillicuddy addressed the convention at length, advocating the principles of his party, and especially denouncing trusts. At the mention of Bryan and Stevenson the delegates of the convention came to their feet as one man, cheering at the top of their voices while flags were waved.

HON. SAMUEL D. LORD, BIDDEFORD.
Democratic Candidate for Governor.

At the afternoon session the platform was adopted with enthusiasm. It endorses the Kansas City platform and the nominees; denounces extravagance in state government, favors the abolition of the fee system and revision of existing system of taxation, and resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

The Presidential electors are: George E. Hughes, Bath; D. C. Parker, Danforth; Cornelius Harrigan, Biddeford; Frederick W. Knowlton, Old Town; Edgar L. Jones, Waterville; J. S. P. H. Wilson, Auburn.

Hon. M. P. Frank of Portland addressed the convention and placed in nomination for governor, Samuel L. Lord, Esq., ex-mayor of Saco. Mr. Lord was nominated by acclamation. He made a short speech expressing his thanks. The convention adjourned at 3.15.

The State Committee is planning for a campaign of work and will put an effective force of speakers in the field. They will not commence the speaking in earnest until after the 20th of August, when their stump orators will be heard in nearly every city and town in the state.

Headquarters will be in Bath. Already a large amount of correspondence has been done by Secretary Beane of Hallowell.

Among those from away who are expected to take the stump in Maine are Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, John F. Fitzgerald and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. It is not thought that Mr. Bryan will make his appearance in the state, although the democracy would be glad to have his assistance.

Among the state orators named for the stump are D. J. McGillicuddy, Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, W. H. Newell and Frank A. Morey of Lewiston; M. P. Frank, Portland; John Scott and E. C. Plummer, Bath; Col. F. W. Plaisted and Thos. J. Lynch, Augusta; H. H. Monroe, Thomaston; W. M. Tripp, Wells; Luther F. McKinney, Bridgton; Llewellyn Barton, Portland; Joel Bean, Jr., Lewiston; Samuel L. Lord, Biddeford; George C. Webber, Auburn; L. M. Staples, Washington; T. B. Towle, Bangor; Henry Hudson, Guilford; Wm. T. Spear, Fort Fairfield; Samuel W. Gould, Skowhegan; and Peter Charles Keegan, Van Buren.

A STATE OF MAINE GENIUS.

Repeatedly has the *Farmer* sought to express an appreciation of the great service rendered the state of Maine in all matters pertaining to good music, by that enthusiastic Oxford bear, Prof. W. R. Chapman. For the past three years he has devoted himself without stint to quickening the musical talent of our people, never doubting the result, and today the Maine Festival takes rank with the great musical feasts of the country. But it is not alone as a musical genius that this Oxford county boy has been blossoming out. Today he is swinging his scythe and driving his mowing machine over the broad acres of his large farm at Bethel, and it is whispered that as he rides the mower his baton is in the air, and the horses are falling into the rythm which bubbles forth continually from his music-loving heart.

From the broad veranda of his ancestral home he looks over the extended sweep of rich intervale where, as a boy, he earned his first pennies, and realizes that today he is owner of one of the best farms along the banks of the beautiful Androscoggin, a farm which, in the future, by the push, enthusiasm and energy which have always characterized his every step, is to be made one of the notable places in Maine where the problem of success is to be solved by hard work.

Meanwhile, as the music of the tedder and hay rake are in his ears, the melody of a new song is shaping itself in his brain. The words he has already given us, and we trust his dream will soon be realized:

"I want to be a granger,
And with the grangers stand,
The tan upon my forehead,
And a hoe within my hand."

In New Hampshire the authorities have pressed the oleo fellows so sharply that pending the decision of the court on the constitutionality of the law all sales will be stopped. Score one for the N. H. officials.

City News.

—Mr. Edward L. Whitehouse, who for a number of years has filled a responsible position in the State Department at Washington, is visiting his father, Hon. S. C. Whitehouse in this city.

—Where is the "first campaign flag of Maine"? It appeared for a few days from the *Journal* building, and when a drummer called attention to the law of 1899, it disappeared to be seen no more.

—Tuesday was one of the worst days for business Augusta has known for years. Several cases of prostration from the heat are reported. The showers which came in the night only seemed to add to the general feeling of stickiness which everywhere prevailed.

—What his many friends expected has taken place, and Hon. J. H. Manley has been reappointed a member of the National Republican Committee. No man in the country is better equipped for the position or has a wider circle of acquaintances among the leaders of all parties.

—A quarrel occurred between two women in the old Arcade block on Chapel street, Friday morning, which resulted disastrously to one of the participants. Mrs. Mary Cosgrove, better known about town as Mary Ellen Turner, called on Mrs. Wm. Coffin, and their conversation took a warlike turn. Finally Mrs. Cosgrove, according to testimony, struck Mrs. Coffin in the face, and finally knocked her down. Mrs. Coffin was unable to rise, and the other woman left the house. The cries of the injured woman attracted attention, and passers by called a physician. It was found that her hip bone and left arm were both fractured. She was taken to the City Hospital where the bones were set and she is now doing as well as could be expected in view of her age, 64 years, and the fact that she was in rather feeble health. Mrs. Cosgrove was arrested on charge of malicious assault.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The summer schools opened at Ellsworth last Monday and will be in session during the next seven weeks. This year there have been three times as many inquiries concerning these schools as ever before, which indicate that the attendance will be unprecedented. Last year nearly a fourth of the teachers in the state were enrolled in the summer schools, a record unapproached in the history of schools of this character.

Dr. A. J. Roberts of Colby College will instruct in English and literature.

Dr. T. R. Croswell of Clark University, Worcester, will instruct in the Hodge System of teaching nature studies in the common schools.

Elementary Psychology is to be treated by Dr. Norman Triplet, who is also from this Worcester Institution.

Miss Elizabeth Hall of Vermont, will have charge in primary methods in reading and number.

Eleanor G. Barrett of the Emerson College of Oratory, will have charge of the work in physiology, hygiene and physical culture, while Miss Julia N. Talbot of Brookline, Mass., is to give instruction in vertical penmanship.

The summer schools will be held at Ellsworth commencing July 16; Waterville, July 23; Fryeburg, July 26; Norway, July 30; Lincoln, August 6; Presque Isle, August 13, each school being in session two weeks.

THE EXTREMES WILL MEET.

Hon. Otis M. Moore, a former citizen of Augusta, and for a few years publisher of *Phillips Phonograph*, a man well known throughout this section of the state, writes his brother-in-law, W. D. Haley, So. Gardiner, from far away Seattle concerning Old Home Week.

Everyone knows that thousands of Maine's sons are distributed through the West, and that the growth and importance in many western cities is due to the push and energy of Maine men, and in this respect Seattle is no exception. These men are deeply interested in the Old Home Week movement, and many of them are coming East for the express purpose of helping to celebrate the occasion. In his letter, Mr. Moore states that a car is being fitted out at Seattle, to bring the party across the continent, and that everything is nearly in readiness for the start. The car will be decorated, and on the side will be large banners with the legend: "Seattle to Maine," in large letters. If that car does not receive an ovation all along the route, and a rousing welcome when it reaches Portland—where it is expected to arrive August 2d, it will be because men have become speechless.

A GREAT FRUIT FARM.

On our first page we present a fine illustration of a young Moore's Arctic plum tree at Hillside Fruit Farm, Newport Village, with the proprietor, Mr. R. H. Libbey, holding up one of the branches. Today this is one of the many good fruit farms of Maine, and Mr. Libbey is shipping daily large quantities of strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. The yield of the last-named crop will be especially heavy, while the plum, pear and apple trees promise an abundant crop.

THE WAY TO HELP.

"The Maine State Fair year books are being distributed in Lewiston.—*Lewiston Daily Journal.*

The above is one of the ways in which the *Journal* booms the State Fair.

—In these busy days it must be a severe tax to yield gracefully to nursing a sprained ankle as Hon. J. H. Manley has been obliged to d for several days. A misstep on the rocks near his cottage at Small Point Beach is the cause and his friends are thankful that the injury was no worse.

It is said that the establishment of a new office, that of state auditor, will save to the state the sum of $50,000 a year, and in comparison with this saving the paltry sum that it will cost will be as nothing. Yet there is opposition to it by the politicians, on the score that it adds another office! A remedy for that is to abolish the Governor's Council.—*Hallowell Register.*

County News.

—Elwood Anthony of Everett, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Russell, Riverside.

—Waterville decides not to have any city hall, and another political project goes over.

—Two young ladies aged 14, from Waterville, were drowned at Fairfield, Friday, by the upsetting of a boat.

—The hen yard of Levi C. Barker in East Vassalboro was entered recently and 29 full-blooded Buff Cochin hens and roosters were stolen.

—Edward P. Allen of West Gardiner has been held to await action by the grand jury on the charge of criminal libel, the complainant being his wife.

—During one of the thunder storms week before last, a valuable mare and colt belonging to George Wills, Riverside, were struck by lightning while in the pasture, and instantly killed.

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—Citizens of Waterville are making a hot campaign against the liquor sellers of that city, and if the public lends its support the up-river city will be as free from the ardent as other places in Maine, and perhaps more so.

—The buildings of Mr. James Scates in Belgrade, were burned early Friday morning, with all their contents, including his horse. Mr. Scates was badly burned about the hands and face in trying to save the horse. The cause of the fire was incendiary. Insurance small.

LITCHFIELD PLAINS. Mrs. Abbie Toulouse and daughter from Boston were in town, Sunday.—Mr. George Dingley, who has been very ill with inflammation of the stomach, is recovering.—Mr. G. M. Rogers and wife have moved into J. A. Chase's house.—Mr. J. A. Chase is at home on a vacation from Augusta.

—The new public library at Clinton, the gift of Hon. W. W. Brown of Portland, will probably be dedicated Aug. 15. Hon. W. Hamilton Maybee of New York will be the orator of the occasion. The books have all been moved into the new building, and it is expected that it will be opened to the public on Wednesday.

—Hadie E. Dodge, wife of Edmund Dodge of Palermo, died suddenly, July 14. Although she had been in poor health the past year, she was able to be out, and at time of decease was visiting at Herbert Towle's of Liberty. Mrs. Dodge was seated in a carriage to return to her home in Palermo, when she expired.

—Two large hay barns will be built at Clinton near the Maine Central railroad this summer, for the use of those engaged in shipping hay to the Boston market. These barns will take the place of those destroyed by fire two years ago—the loss of which has seriously handicapped the hay shippers in their business.

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—Robert Field of Hallowell, night watchman at the Berlin Co.'s mill in Farmingdale, met with a painful accident, Thursday night. He was standing in front of the fire boxes under the boiler, when the gas from the sawdust, which is used for fuel, blew open the door, the flame striking him full in the face, scorching him severely.

—A peculiar accident occurred at the International Paper Co.'s mill, South Gardiner, Monday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Calvin Rumwell, of Seal Cove, Me. Rumwell, with another employee named Pollard, were in the boiler room, playing with the hose. The nozzle attached to the hose was not the usual kind, but one made from the tube of an oil can. This nozzle was blown off by the force of the water, striking Rumwell just over the eye and penetrating his brain about three-quarters of an inch.

SIDNEY. Mrs. M. W. Cowan's house is well filled with summer boarders.—Mrs. D. P. Sawtelle of Lynn is visiting relatives at Lakeshore.—Mrs. Bertha Cummings of Lynn, Mass., with two children, are boarding with Mrs. L. A. Sawtelle.—Mr. W. W. Carter and son Alton of Boston, are spending their vacation at Maplewood cottage.—Mr. J. T. Wellington and wife of Norwood, Mass., are visiting relatives at Lakeshore.—Miss Sadie Munsey of Lowell, Mass., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. Manter, last week.—Miss Rhoda Tillson of Insane Asylum, is spending her vacation with her parents.—Mrs. G. D. Swift is suffering with a bad foot, caused by stepping on a rusty nail.—John Berry fell from his bicycle and received very severe injuries on his face, and rendering him unconscious for some time.—Mrs. Etta Sawtelle and Mrs. Frank Cummings and two children of East Lynn, Mass., arrived at Lakeshore, Sunday, the 15th, to enjoy an outing near lake Messalonskee. They are stopping with Mr. Llewellyn Sawtelle and family.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones are enjoying a visit from his brother and wife.

PERSONAL.

—The Maine Central will lose one of its ablest and most popular conductors when Fred E. Sanborn takes off his cap to step up into the more responsible position of trainmaster of the Fitchburg division of the B. and M. The big Maine road has been noted for the quality of its conductors and trainmen but not one has a wider circle of friends than Mr. Sanborn.

—The announcement that the Penobscot Central railroad is to be immediately equipped under the trolley system is good news to all that section and the *Farmer* extends hearty congratulations to Hon. F. O. Beal, Bangor, who has made a single handed fight for this road. A few months and the work will be completed. Let full credit be given Mr. Beal.

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodsman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

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H. E. TREFETHEN, Pres.

See this space next week.

CRESCENT, ORIENT and STERLING BICYCLES AT ALL PRICES.

Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Send for color card.

Hardware, Plumbing and Piping.

TABER, CAREY & REID, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

MACHINE OIL, PARIS GREEN, WHITE HELLEBORE, INSECT POWDER.

Farmers should try my mixture. It will keep the flies off your cattle.

C. B. MURPHY, Druggist, 157 WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporators of the Augusta Savings Bank, for the choice of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held in the Trustees' room of said bank, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1900, at three o'clock P. M. EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Clerk.
July 12, 1900. 2t38

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Homes for the Summer

A FEW BOARDERS desired for the season. Private family, farm, fine location near seashore; pleasant drives. MRS. DUDLEY L. SELLERS Sunset, Me. 4t37

FARMER'S COTTAGE, East Poland, Maine. One mile from station; high elevation; Poland water; fine drives and fishing; board, $5.00. MRS. W. W. MCCANN. 35

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS DESIRED. Farm; good location, large house and pleasant rooms. Write for terms. Address, G. H. YORK, White's Corner, Me. 34

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PLEASANT RIDGE FARM, Webster, Me. High elevation, pleasant location, fine view of mountains and country; good fishing and drives; station 3 miles; board, $5 and $6. Address Box 11, Sabattus, Me. 31

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LAKESIDE FARM, Winthrop, Maine. Mrs. J. R. Sylvester. Within five minutes' walk from Lake Maranocook. 32

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Under this heading small, undisplayed advertisements, such as "Wants," "For Sale," "Situations Wanted," etc., will be inserted for 1c. a word each week. The address will be charged as part of the advertisement, and each initial of name and combination of figures count as a word.

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TABER, CAREY & REID,
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State News.

A fire at Bradley Monday morning destroyed three houses and a meat market. Loss about $4000.

The corn-canning plant of the H. F. Webb Co. at Norway was burned Monday night. Loss $15,000, partly insured.

The buildings of L. H. Crowell at West Garland were burned Wednesday night with most of the contents. Loss about $1000.

An electric bolt descended from a cloudless sky in Farmington Monday afternoon, knocking down several people and setting a stable on fire.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Maine State Sunday School Association is to be held in Dexter Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 16, 17 and 18.

The campmeeting season at Old Orchard will begin July 20, with the Christian Workers' Convention, under the leadership of Rev. L. B. Bates of Boston.

The farm buildings of Simon Ellis in Paris were burned about midnight Monday. The property was among the best in the vicinity and the loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Victor Bagley, an electrician employed by the Brunswick Electric Light and Power Co., came in contact with a live wire, Tuesday afternoon, and was badly shocked, his left arm and leg being seriously burned.

During the severe shower of Thursday the residence of Mrs. Dinsmore at West Farmington on the Temple road, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with the barn, outbuildings, two horses and some hens.

Three fires in Brewer on Thursday night and Friday morning destroyed considerable property, including the plant of the Standard Kindling Wood Co., Field's bakery, and the Boston Dye House. Total loss about $11,000.

During the shower of Thursday evening, lightning struck the barn of Charles G. Brackett of Newport, and passed from there to the ice house, tearing off boards, but setting nothing on fire. A barn was unroofed at Corinna, and crops injured.

A skull has been found in the woods near Bemis which it is thought may be that of the missing Richard Knight of Boothbay. The Indian who found it says that it has some strange marks, a crack over the left eye and one on the temple, and is also dented. A link from a watch chain was found near it.

WEST LEEDS. Dogs have killed eleven sheep belonging to W. P. Fiss and Mr. Dascomb of North Leeds.—The Rev. Mr. Nickerson will preach at the Universalist church on July 21st and 28th.—Local showers have helped the corn but the hay crop is coming in very light.—B. C. Thomas has a very rich looking field of Hungarian.

FAIRFIELD CENTER. Mr. Robinson Nye, with his daughter, Mrs. McEnary and her two little boys, are visiting at Joseph Nye's.—Victor Grange has voted to hold a picnic some time the first of August. They will probably go to East Pond.—Elihu Lawrence is boarding at James Nye's on Ohio Hill, and his house is closed for the present.

According to the statement of S. J. Abbott, agent of the Lockwood Company of Waterville, the project of the Kennebec Water Power Company to raise the level of the water in Moosehead lake will probably be abandoned because of the great expense for damages, which would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The company's engineer is still continuing his surveys about the lake.

Norton Hatch, the 17-year-old son of William Hatch of New Bedford, Mass., met with a serious accident at Mere Point last week. While bathing, the boy dove from a ledge into about three feet of water and struck his back on a rock, paralyzing his body from the waist down. Doctors say that the spine is either badly dislocated or cracked. He will be taken to the Portland hospital, where an operation will be performed.

The town of Lubec was visited by fire early Thursday morning and though the financial loss was small the damage was a serious blow to the town. The fish curing establishment of W. B. Mowry, the lumber yard of S. S. Staples & Son, and a slaughter house and ice house, the property of J. M. Pike, Jr., & Co., were destroyed. Mowry's loss is estimated at $2,000; that of Staples & Son, $1200; and that of Pike & Co., $700.

Frank E. Blake of Howland was seriously injured, last week, in the saw mill of the Howland Falls Pulp and Paper Company. Blake was in the pit under the mill, assisting in the placing of a belt. A rope hung down near by, and when the machinery was started above, this caught him around the body and pulled him into the cogs of the big water wheel. Before he could be extricated his right leg was terribly mangled, rendering amputation necessary. There is hope for his recovery.

ST. ALBANS. Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Blaisdell spent last Sabbath in West Pittsfield.—Miss Linnie Badger is visiting Mrs. Mertie Crocker at Brown's Corner.—Miss Bertha Shaw has gone to her home in Detroit.—Miss Mertie Hanson is visiting her father, Frank Hanson.—A fearful hail and wind storm passed over this place Wednesday. It was very severe in some places; it broke fourteen panes of glass in Mrs. Anna Vining's house, broke both sash and glass in M. L. Merrill's house, and did other damage.

A mysterious robbery occurred at the Fortune Rocks House Friday. Mrs. J. H. Smith of Brookline, Mass., who was boarding there, had packed one of her trunks to leave the next day, and had it placed in the hall just outside the door of her room. In the trunk was a tin box containing money and jewelry to the amount of $600. Both the box and trunk were locked by Mrs. Smith on Friday, and the keys placed in a safe place. When she went to open the trunk Saturday morning, keys and box of valuables were both missing, and the trunk was locked.

LARONE. During the heavy thunder shower of last Thursday the lightning struck one of the large pines in front of E. P. Holway's house, splintering the tree and running down to a wire clothes line where it whirled around the tree and down in two places also following the line to trees on either side and down to the ground. It also went into the house some fifteen feet away, doing much damage to ceilings and windows, burned out a wire screen and partially paralyzed Mrs. Holway, who had a very narrow escape but is now all right.

WASHINGTON. Rev. D. A. Gammon, pastor of the South Jefferson Free Baptist church, will preach at the C. E. Chapel, Razorville, next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.—Miss Myrtie Snow of Boston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs P. G. Ingalls at Razorville.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fuller of Hallowell are visiting friends here.—Clarence Lessner of Boston is spending the summer with his uncle, G. F. Lessner, Razorville.—Mrs. Andrew Cunningham who has been in Massachusetts for the past year has returned home.—Schools closed last week and Supt. Johnston reports them in a very favorable condition.

Hugh T. Chisholm, president of the International Paper Company, is negotiating with a Portland contractor for the erection of 200 houses at Rumford Falls. The cost is to be about $2,000 each, which means an expenditure for land and buildings of fully half a million dollars. Mr. Chisholm says that by the time these houses are built they will be ready to employ the heads of 200 families, at an average wage of $2.50 per day. Upward of 500 girls are to be employed in the paper bag mill, which is now fast reaching completion. The new book paper plant of the Oxford Paper Company will be done by Dec. 15. This plant will employ a large force.

EAST OTISFIELD. Farmers are getting along well with their haying. There will not be much more than half a full crop on high ground, but the meadows will be better. The corn crop, however, and the silos will help out the fodder.—Pastures are suffering considerably from the drouth; we have had but very little rain for two months.—Potato bugs are plenty and the green pea louse has made an appearance spoiling some patches of peas. —It looks now as though the apple crop would be rather small on account of blight and falling off.—Most of our farmers sell their cream but those who do not get 14 cents for butter at the stores.—John Brown has a new barn finished enough to put his hay in.—There are not as many summer boarders in town yet as usual.

SPRINGVALE. The safe in the grist mill of W. H. Nason and Co. at Springvale was blown open by burglars Monday night, July 2d. The thieves obtained no booty as nothing but the books of the concern were kept in the safe. They evidently overlooked the combination which was tacked to the wall beside the safe. This is the fourth time within ten years that the safe in this mill has been opened. Early in the night Mr. Douglass, who sleeps over his blacksmith shop, heard some one in the shop. Getting out by a back way he secured two officers who spent much time in a vain search for the thief who having obtained the necessary tools was hard at work in the mill far from his pursuers.—Haying began here this week; better crop than last year.

Mr. Merrill of Webster Corner was seriously hurt, one day last week. While mowing, one of the horses got entangled in some bushes some way, and in taking off the bridle to clear the animal Mr. Merrill frightened the horses causing one of them to jump, throwing Mr. Merrill backward in the direct line of the machine. The horses started to run, drawing the machine with them over the body of Mr. Merrill, the sickle of the machine cutting his leg severely between his knee and hip joint, so as to require 30 stitches to close the wound, beside breaking his right arm; while the fingers of the machine injured his back badly. The doctor says it was one case in a thousand where a man could have such an experience and live.

NEWPORT. Only the hard work of the firemen and the intense effort of men and women to save their homes, prevented a most disastrous fire at Newport, Monday afternoon, when the saw mill, grist mill and large storehouse, run by C. A. Sturtevant, at the east end of the iron bridge, was destroyed. The fire caught in the engine room and spread rapidly, the strong wind carrying the burning shingles and brands up the broad street on the east side, where house after house caught fire and was saved only by hard work. It was a fortunate escape for the village, and the property owners owe a big debt to the boys who made the fight and stopped the flames from crossing the street. The loss will reach well into the thousands, and the insurance will be but a small item.

During the heavy shower that struck the town of Orrington Tuesday night, the residence of George Puffer was struck by lightning and was almost demolished. Every door and window in the house were torn out and smashed to pieces. The timbers and floors of the building were twisted and torn from their places. The interior of the house was a scene of havoc, carpets ripped from the floors, chairs and all other articles of furniture were turned upside down and broken to pieces. The inmates of the house, Mrs. Puffer and daughter and a young girl about 15 years of age, being timid during showers, had just left the building to stop at Mrs. Puffer's sister's during the shower, and had only reached the road when the bolt struck. Their departure doubtless saved their lives.

ST. ALBANS. Miss Rainey Magoon is home on a vacation; she has employment in Pittsfield.—Mell Martin is making excellent cheese in the factory at St. Albans.—Mrs. Dr. Murphy is visiting in Fairfield.—Earl Badger is helping Jesse Barton get his hay.—The hail storm did great damage to the crops the past week, and the wind unroofed barns and tore up trees in all directions on the Corinna road.—Rev. James Estes, from Newport, R. I., gave a very interesting sermon at this place last Sabbath.—Eggs have advanced in price the past week to 16c.—Butter keeps with eggs.—The feed in the pastures is getting short.—Children's night was observed by the grange at St. Albans Saturday evening. Ice cream and soda crackers were served in the dining room. The programme for the entertainment was under the care of the lecturer, Mrs. S. H. Goodwin.

Porter was visited by a cyclone Thursday. It vented its spite on the property of W. T. Norton. It seemed to be doing no damage until it got within a few rods of the west end of Mr. Norton's barn. There it struck a few small apple trees and they seemed to be like grass in its path. When it struck the west end of the barn, both doors being closed, it blew the door off. Then it lifted about 63 feet of the northerly roof from the rafters, leaving about 20 feet in the centre of the barn unmoved. Part of this roof has not been found yet. Other parts of it were carried over the house, which is two story and over 100 feet from the barn, and smashed into splinters. A board 15 inches wide was blown through the walls of the house. The stable and shed were blown from their foundations and their doors being opened, were unroofed and left ruined. The house which was built of hewn lumber, seems to be worthless. A few feet north where the centre of this whirlwind seemed to be there was a white oak tree, 33 inches in diameter. This tree was twisted off about 4 feet from the ground. About 8 feet of stone wall was blown down and rocks weighing 25 pounds were blown 12 feet from the wall. Apple trees 16, 18 and 22 inches in diameter, were twisted from the ground by the roots.

BRUNSWICK. The dwelling house of Charles Deleware on the Growstown road together with all its contents was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning.—A small French boy was drowned near the Cabot mill last week.—Norton Hatch, 17 years old, only son of Dr. Wm. Hatch of New Bedford, while diving at Mere Point struck a rock fracturing his spine so that he is paralyzed. He was saved from drowning by Thos. Riley, a companion. If he survives the injury it is feared he will be a cripple for life. He was an expert swimmer and it was his custom to turn a somersault under water. —Farmers are busy haying and say there will be about one-half the average crop. It still continues very dry and all kinds of field and garden crops are suffering for rain. Grass seed sown on lawns the last of May has not sprouted in consequence of the dry state of the ground.—Large crowds visit Merrymeeting Park daily. Free theatrical performances every week day, afternoon and evening, and religious services and concerts every Sabbath, with a seating capacity for 3,000 people. Beside the attractive scenery and theatre at the park, a large casino built of stone resembling an old English castle, and a large collection of wild animals and birds are to be seen, all free of charge. Farmers will be interested in seeing the largest ox in the United States.

FREEMAN CENTER. Only about three-fourths of the farmers have begun haying; grass is one week late this year. The great hail shower damaged the hay crop very badly, also about spoiled the corn, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers and gardens in its track. It was about three-fourths of a mile wide, and passed over Freeman Center on to New Portland hill about three miles in length. About 375 panes of glass were broken.—As a general thing there will be only about three-fourths of an average crop of hay.—Apples will be a failure in the path of the hail storm; half of them are on the ground, those remaining on the trees cut full of pit holes.—Thursday, July 12th, three showers passed over with heavy thunder; no damage reported at this writing.—It is poor hay weather, showers and squally about every day.—Mrs. Eunice Allen of Strong has sold her farm in Freeman known as the late B. B. Allen farm to C. Riley Huff. A good farm for hay and crops, also has a large amount of lumber on it, containing 280 acres. Mr. Huff is a young, smart man; we predict the right man is in the right place.—Mr. John C. Tuttle with two hands will commence in the near future digging ship knees.—Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and cherries are with the things of the past on account of the hail.—Farmers will get a fair crop of potatoes.—Mr. John W. Richards took a carriage drive last week to the Mountain View House, Rangeley, taking his two daughters with him. They will act as table girls at the hotel this summer.

A most thrilling incident occured on Main street, Lewiston, Friday night. The palace car Merrymeeting, loaded with a pleasure party going to Merrymeeting park was coming down the street, when a fuse burned out and the brake refused to work. From this point to Auburn bridge is a steep down grade. The heavily loaded car gained momentum as it came down the hill and passed the head of Lisbon street like a flash, going at a speed of 50 or 60 miles an hour. Down it went over the hill to the bridge at a fearful rate, people on the sidewalks standing half paralyzed with fear, expecting every moment to see it leave the track and be dashed to pieces. As the track leaves the bridge on the Auburn side, it divides, there being a double track as far as Main street. The forward trucks of the runaway took the left track, while the rear remained on the right. This reduced its speed so suddenly that the terror-stricken passengers were thrown into a heap on the floor, but no one was injured. The car dragged along in this way for some time until it stopped. Coming down Court street at this time was another heavily loaded car and had it been two minutes ahead of time it must have met the runaway on the bridge. Another car stood at the head of Lisbon street, but it turned down that street just before the Merrymeeting passed the corner. Several ladies in the car fainted, but not a person was injured. The motorman displayed the greatest coolness, remaining at his post all the time during the fearful ride. Some of the passengers wanted to jump off, but he prevented them.

BETHEL. The registers of Bethel's hotels and boarding houses show, at the present time, less than the usual number of summer visitors; undoubtedly this is because so many are planning to be in town during "Old Home Week.". The members of the committee who have been sending out invitations for the Gould's Academy Reunion, which is to take place August 9, are receiving acceptances daily from former students in all portions of the country, some signifying their intention to come from as far as Colorado; there is every prospect that the reunion will prove a success.—Very few of the farmers in this vicinity have as yet commenced haying in good earnest, owing to the showery weather of the past week or ten days; most of the standing grass looks well and a week of fine weather now would be most welcome to the haymakers.—There is a limited supply of cultivated strawberries still obtainable.—It looks now as if blueberries, raspberries and blackberries will be quite plentiful in this section.—Dr. Geo. Fernald, who has in charge the testing of cows for tuberculosis has been very active the past months and many owners of cows in Bethel and neighboring towns have had their animals tested by him.—C. Bisbee's new grist mill, on the site of the old skating rink on Main St., is practically completed and its conveniences are well planned; a grain elevator runs from basement to second story. The motive power will be furnished by a twenty-five horse-power gasoline engine, already in place. This engine will also be used to run a motor for the Bethel Electric Light Co., as the 10 horse-power engine at the Bethel News office is not powerful enough for the desired number of lights.—Harold Hastings, graduated from the Boston University Law School in the class of 1900, is spending his vacation at his old home in this village.—Fred B. Merrill of Bethel, one of this year's Bowdoin graduates, is studying law with Herrick & Park.

General News.

The Chamber of Deputies at Rome has approved the commercial treaty between the United States and Italy.

A terrible drought is prevailing in Arizona. Wells and streams are dry, and cattle are dying by thousands.

There were five suicides in New York city on Friday last, two of which, at least, were caused by the intense heat.

The World's Convention of the Christian Endeavor organization now in session in London, has again elected as President Rev. F. E. Clark, the father of the organization.

The Boers won a conspicuous victory one day last week, capturing Nitral's Neck, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scotch Greys. Two guns were taken, and about 90 prisoners.

A severe wind and rainstorm in Chicago, Monday, destroyed much property. A man was killed and two girls injured by a piece of wooden sidewalk which was carried 100 feet by the wind.

The Chinese in New York city express themselves as bitterly opposed to the Boxers, and many of them are willing to enlist in the service of the United States to aid in putting them down.

A severe storm of rain, thunder and lightning passed over New York and vicinity Thursday afternoon. Coney Island was so flooded that the trolley cars ran through two feet of water on the tracks.

Ella Rossberg, 17 years old, of Chester, S. C., was killed Friday at Blacksburg by a train, while saving the life of a little negro child who was on the track. She rescued the child, but was herself struck by the engine.

The cholera is raging in India, nearly 10,000 deaths having occurred during the first week of July. Rains have fallen in some provinces, but no diminution in relief is possible; 6,148,000 were fed by charity last week.

Three members of a picnic party at Kingston, Mass., narrowly escaped death one day last week. Three girls and a young man were boating on Silver Lake, when the boat capsized, and one of the girls was drowned.

The President will return at once to Washington, and an extra session of Congress may be called to provide for an adequate army in China. The administration is profoundly shocked by the recent terrible news from Pekin.

Seven terrific earthquake shocks occurred at Caracas, Venezuela, on Sunday. The people are terror stricken. The churches and theatres have been closed, and President Castro and his family slept under tents in the plaza.

A big fire in the B. & M. freight yards, Somerville, resulted in an oil tank explosion, and as a result three firemen are dead and it is impossible to state accurately the number of injured. The total casualties will undoubtedly number over fifty.

A gigantic forgery scheme has recently been unearthed in Paris. Six forgers were arrested and a quantity of expensive machinery captured. The output of the plant was Brazilian bank notes, and 4,000,000 francs were to be put into circulation Sept. 1.

A cloud burst near Coleman, Texas, on Monday, caused the loss of 15 lives and it is feared that many more persons were drowned in the valley below. A tornado on the same day destroyed the town of Peoria, Texas. Several persons were fatally hurt, two churches razed, and a large amount of farm property destroyed.

Fully 20,000 persons are in attendance upon the World's Christian Endeavor convention in London. American speakers are prominent at all the meetings, among whom are Dr. Lorimer of Boston, Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon of Topeka, and Canon Richards of Canada. U. S. Ambassador Choate will speak at the missionary conference.

John Heamer of Meadville, Pa., has been arrested on the charge of cruelty to his 10-year-old son. The boy wanted to go to the Wild West show, and to prevent this, the father placed around his neck a chain 5 ft. long and weighing 15 lbs., so tight that the boy could scarcely breathe. The neighbors took the matter up and had a blacksmith saw off the chain after the boy had worn it almost 24 hours. Heamer was arrested, and will be punished to the extent of the law.

The State Department at Washington has been advised of the appointment of a new Japanese minister, Dr. Kogoro Takahira, who will arrive in Washington about the middle of August. Mr. Takahira is one of the most prominent members of the Japanese foreign service. He has had extended experience in diplomacy, his official career beginning in this country some twenty-five years ago when he was an attache of the legation here. His presence in Washington will be most timely in connection with the Chinese situation as he is thoroughly conversant with that subject and with the part which Japan proposes to take in the re-habilitation of China.

Eliza Wise of Anoka, Minn., whose parents were killed and four members of the family wounded by shots fired through the window of their home at night several months ago, Tuesday in court detailed a horrible plot to murder her parents. It was in the trial of James Hardy and Elmer Miller, who were arrested on suspicion. The witness wrote a statement accusing Hardy and Miller of the murder and practically admitting that the plot to shoot her parents was formed with the knowledge of herself and her sister. The mother had $1,500 in the bank which was to go to her daughters in case of her death and the girls had said they would divide with their suitors, she said, when Mrs. Wise was dead. The father had forbidden the boys to call on his daughters and so he was included in the plot.

On the 5th of July, 1890, two Italian newspaper men left Florence, Italy, to make a journey round the world by bicycle, on a wager of £.50,000 ($10,000), the terms being that they should travel 75,000 miles on five continents, without pecuniary help from home or without accepting money from any person unless it should be earned honorably, and return to Florence on or before Dec. 25, 1902. The two men arrived in Boston last Saturday evening, having covered 21,000 miles of their extraordinary journey, and possessing documentary proofs, obtained from consuls, newspaper men and others, showing that they had fulfilled their itinerary honestly. From Boston they will go to Montreal, and then to Buffalo, Cleveland and to Chicago, and from Chicago clear across to San Francisco. From San Francisco the route will be to South America, to Buenos Ayres, whence they will cross to Portugal, and then travel in Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Persia, India, Australia, Japan, China, Siberia, then returning to Europe through Russia, and thence to Turkey and Greece, arriving, if all goes well, at Florence, Dec. 25, 1902.

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LOVE FINDS A WAY.

By JEANNETTE H. WALWORTH.

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"Don't you even know, father, that a girl comes of age when she is 18? She doesn't come into a vote and all that sort of nonsense, but she comes out, and I propose to do that appropriately."

"Appropriately! Why, bless my soul, yes, of course! What shall we do, Ollie?"

"I should like a fete champetre," said Ollie grandly, "such a fete as the people of the country shall date back to and from for generations to come. I shan't come of age but once in my lifetime, you know, papa."

Her father looked overhead out of the bay window into her garden and upon the grassy terraces intervening between it and the cobblestone street.

The Matthews cottage, perched upon its well kept terraces, was one of the show places of Mandeville, but its dimensions were by no means imposing. In land it was conspicuously cramped.

"A garden party, my love? I believe that is your idea done in English. Do you think our modest little yard"—

She interrupted him with a gay laugh. "Oh, no, papa! That would be absurd, ridiculously so. Over at Tom's house is where I mean to hold my fete. We could give a lovely garden party among the grand old trees on Broxton lawn and such a delicious dance in the long, yellow parlor."

"But the people?"

"The Westovers are expected back from Europe on Monday. I should especially like them to see that one does not have to go abroad to know what to do on occasion. Oh, I want it to be very grand indeed, papa! Miss Malvina Spillman will help me to make it just perfectly lovely. She can act chaperon too. I can make out quite a splendid list of guests."

A strange hesitation seemed to bind her father's tongue. He, who was generally eager in his readiness to gratify her slightest wish, stood mute and frowning in face of her very dearest one.

"You have a guardian's right to use the house, papa, haven't you?"

"Yes. Oh, yes, of course!"

"And I know Tom would be only too glad. I shall write for his permission." Still that unfriendly silence. "My heart is quite set upon it, papa."

Her father's surrender was sudden, but complete. "Then so is mine," he said almost violently, lifting her sweet face near enough to kiss her on both cheeks. "So it is settled. We will have our garden party over at Broxton Hall, and I will stop there this evening as I drive home from Rosecliff to give orders about having the house opened and properly aired. A good deal of weed chopping will be needed."

"Oh, I forgot court was in session! You truant papa! You ought to have been in Rosecliff half an hour ago. I am going to send Reuben over with the ponies for Miss Mally. I am dying to talk with her all about the affair." And she dismissed him with a shower of kisses and the injunction: "Don't be late in getting back, papa. There is so much to see about."

The day held more than its full quota of trials for the iron nerved man who never yielded a point to anything living but the soft dimpled child who held his very heartstrings in her careless grasp.

Night had fallen before he mounted his horse and turned its head homeward. Seven lonely miles stretched between him and Mandeville. He gladly would have foregone the stop at Broxton Hall on his way home, but he had promised Olivia, and that was enough. When he reached the outer gate to the gloomy old mansion, he dismounted and, flinging his bridle rein over the horse rack, made his way on foot up the crumbling brick walk, slimy now from the dense shading of the untrimmed cedars.

There would be much to do in order to make Ollie's birthday fete a success, but it should be done. The cedars must be trimmed up tomorrow and the brick walls all scraped clean.

Reaching the house, he made a circuit around it. In a remote corner of the large back yard he knew he should find the care taker and his wife. He would give them general directions for opening the house, sunning the rooms and clipping the cedars. That must do for tonight, just by way of keeping his promise to Olivia.

He was tired, harassed, unhappy; but, whatever befell, the shadows that sometimes crowded thick and fast about his own resolute head should not infold her. To make Olivia happy was the law of his life, the mainspring of his every action, his one earthly desire.

The care taker and his wife had closed their cottage for the night and were preparing to retire when his knock startled them. He heard them draw the bolt with reluctant caution to answer his summons.

"What! Not abed thus early, Simon?"

"Not just abed, sir, but since the master's been gone Jess and me are jus' as willin as not to lock up early and shut things out. It be awful lonesome and gloomsome here now. Mr. Matthews, and unless things brighten up when Mr. Tom gets through schoolin I doubt if Jess and me can hold on at this gait."

And then Mr. Matthews told Simon how he was going to break the gloom spell by a garden party on his daughter's birthday, and Simon espoused his cause gladly. Broxton Hall used to be a happy and a gay house.

"Anything to bring back the old gladsomeness, sir."

Mr. Matthews gave his orders about opening the house, clipping the cedars, etc. When he turned away, he heard the old man promptly bolt the door again, and as the wooden shutters were of solid boards the little cottage immediately offered but a dark, square bulk for observation. He returned as he had come. Making the circuit of the house from rear to front, by the side on which Colonel Broxton's study was located, involuntarily he glanced upward at the closed shutters, then started and stood still, wondering. A faint light, so faint that it might have been a phosphorescent glimmer, shone through the slats of the dark green shutters.

Whatever else his shortcomings, physical cowardice was not among them. Some one was in the Broxton house and in the colonel's study. To go back for Simon would be useless. He would not come. He must depend upon his own address and his own nerve.

Stealing noiselessly to the front of the house, the lawyer mounted the low front steps and tried the front door handle softly. It was locked. With a strong grip he next seized one of the shutters of the long French windows that opened from the parlor to the veranda floor. It yielded readily. So did the sash. He slipped his shoes from his feet and sped with swift noiselessness across the hall. The study was at the rear of the house. It connected with the room in the parlor suit by the doors glazed with dead ground glass. Through the dim glass of these doors the pale phosphorescent gleam came steadily. He would catch the thief red handed. His hands were planted firmly on the silver doorknobs. He sent the sliding doors gliding noiselessly in their grooves with a resolute touch. Then he staggered and held fast by the lintel to keep himself from falling.

Bending over the dead man's study table was a tall, shadowy form in white. The sound of scattering loose paper fell on his ears with a ghostly rustle. He saw a restless hand three times distinctly. In a sighing whisper he heard the words, "Lost, lost, lost!" all this in a second of time. The night wind swept through the open front window. The pale light was suddenly extinguished. The house lay in utter darkness. A faint, slow movement, like the rustle of garments, came nearer to the terror palsied man, passed by him, died away entirely.

How long he staid there he never could have told, nor how he ever groped his way back to the spot where he had left his shoes and from there to his horse.

Once in the saddle, with the cold night air fanning his cheeks, his courage came back and with it a flood of self contempt.

"Bah! Am I in my dotage? he cried angrily. "Tomorrow I will investigate this ghostly trickery and run the trickster to earth."

But he slept very little that night, nor did he run that ghostly "trickster" to earth on the morrow nor the next day nor any day thereafter.

CHAPTER V.

PREPARING FOR THE FETE.

Mandeville confessedly never saw its like, never expected to see its like again.

There were those in that conservative village who flatly maintained that such magnificence was entirely out of place. They were sure history never recorded a greater ado made over the coronation of royalty or the installation of presidents.

After all, Mandeville was only Mandeville, and she in whose honor the world had just been turned upside down was nobody but little Ollie Matthews, who had grown up among them with no particular claim to universal homage, a nice enough girl, pretty, amiable, social, and all that, but "such doings over her coming of age was just nothing short of nonsensical."

Mandeville possessed, among its antiquities, those who remembered the very day when Horace Matthews first put foot in Mandeville, the only son of a poor widow music teacher whom Rufus Broxton's father befriended as he always befriended the needy ones of the earth. The antiquities shook their hoary heads and groaned inscrutably, "And look at him now!"

Such a "coming out party" had never been dreamed of in the wildest fancies of the most imaginative Mandevillian. "Coming out party" had sense and sound of its own. It meant what it sounded like. "Fete champetre" was a combination of the alien and the incomprehensible. One language was more than sufficient for all of Mandeville's philological necessities. It frowned down all others.

But there was no disposition to frown down the glittering fact that from funereal gloom to dazzling hilarity the old Broxton place had passed without the saving grace of an entr'acte—such a painting of fences, and trimming of long neglected shrubbery, and stringing of lanterns, and planting of pallid statuary that rather made some of the oldest ladies blink with amazement, and grouping of tubbed exotics, and waxing of floors for giddy feet, and cartloads of crockery and glass, and a band of music in blue breeches with red stripes down their legs, and—and—Mandeville was absolutely breathless with excitement. There were those who said it was a good thing for the town, because it gave "jobs" to so many idlers. Miss Greenfield, whose dressmaking had been found good enough for Mrs. Colonel Broxton and for this very Miss Matthews' mother, didn't see where the good of the town was being consulted when nobody this side of New York could make a good enough dress for the coming out heiress. That was what they called her, "the heiress," and Lawyer Matthews' reckless expenditure of money on the coming fete warranted any amount of wildness in the matter of nomenclature and conjecture.

Miss Malvina had been retained as general superintendent of the whole magnificent business. She was to act as Miss Matthews' chaperon on the occasion. She had been privileged to select the very sample the gown had been made from, all of which invested her with an importance she could never otherwise have achieved.

The Spillman cottage became the most popular resort in the neighborhood. The few who had been bidden and the many who only expected to enjoy the fete through the medium of their ears all found urgent call to the cottage.

"Mother" Spillman's cottage was virtually on the Broxton grounds. It had originally been built for the porter's lodge to Broxton Hall by a wealthy Englishman, who, having invested largely in some tile factories on this side, fancied he should like to live in close proximity to them.

It was a fancy that died in its early infancy, and the lodge, with all that appertained thereto, passed into the ownership of the late Colonel Broxton's father, a stockholder in the same company. The Englishman returned to the country where porters and porters' lodges were a genteel necessity, and the little lodge was closed up.

When the Rev. Isham Spillman was called to preach and to teach in the neighborhood of Mandeville, the porter's lodge had been donated by Tom's grandfather for a parsonage. When the Rev. Isham died, full of years and honor, it was decided that his venerable widow should live on in the pretty cottage and call it hers.

The womankind of the Broxton family and of the Spillman had always been the best of friends, and now that there was no womankind left in the Broxton family Miss Malvina and her mother felt a hovering sort of interest in the lonely boy representative of what had once been the most important family in the county. It was natural that Miss Malvina should have a hand in things connected with Broxton Hall.

Mrs. Spillman held that nothing short of Tom's own marriage would have warranted such "a turning upside down of things," adding indignantly, "I suppose all Mrs. Broxton's silver and china will be used just like it was their own."

Miss Malvina sounded a placating note. "Oh, that's all right, mother. Ollie wrote to Tom that she wanted to have her birthday celebration on his grounds, and he wrote back he would be only too glad to have her chase the shadows out of the old house, to use everything as freely as if it was her own."

"Trust them for doing that; but, as for her chasing the shadows out, that's more'n she can do, Malvina—more'n anybody can do. They are gathering thicker and blacker and heavier, and the storm will burst over that poor boy's head without one friendly voice to give him warning."

"Dear me, mother, how you do worry over Tom! He's all right. His father trusted Mr. Matthews if you don't. Give him warning of what?"

Miss Malvina performed as many of her daily duties within reach of her mother's ear trumpet as was practicable. It saved time and steps. Just then she was hurriedly buttoning up her stoutest pair of boots. They would be waiting for her up at the Hall. There was no end of things still to be done.

The stand for the band was to be decorated, and Jess would be wanting to know how many turkeys were to be dressed, and all that cut glass was to be washed. Glancing up from her low stool, she saw something that made her stare curiously—marks of damp yellow clay on the soles of her mother's ample Oxford ties, which were crossed conspicuously on the hassock in front of the chair. She fired an indignant protest through the old lady's ear trumpet.

"Mother, you have been walking about out of doors without your rubbers."

"Rubbers! Out of doors! Walking about! Who says so? Who saw me? What are you talking about, Malvina Spillman?"

Her voice was so shrill and her manner so excited that Miss Malvina looked at her in growing alarm. "Mother is certainly turning queer."

Aloud she said soothingly: "Well, you've got a right to prowl around if you feel like it, mummer. I only don't like you to go out without overshoes. Good old ladies are getting scarce, and I want to keep mine a great many years to come."

"Oh, I'm all right, child! What made you think I had been out of the house?"

"Clay on the soles of your shoes, and your white flannel wrapper is all bedraggled about the hem, mother."

A look of intense cunning came into the faded eyes. The old woman chuckled audibly.

"Well, you are one for finding a body out. I thought I heard somebody at the chicken coop last night, Malvina."

"You heard, mother?"

"Oh, I'm not as deaf as you think I am nor as blind neither! Why, I could go from here up to the Hall the darkest night that ever came and go all over the house without stumping a toe, if I wanted to."

"I hope you won't want to, mother."

Just then, with a swish of starched petticoats and a catching of hurried breath, Mrs. Deb Lyons presented herself in the cottage doorway. She had a roll of cloth in her hands.

"I just thought I would step over, Miss Malvina, and ask you if I might run up Johnny's breeches on your machine. Mine's got the very old mischief in it, and the child'll die outright or go plum crazy if he don't have a pair of new breeches to wear to the coming out party."

"Is your Johnny invited to the party?" asked "Mother" Spillman, with a slight infusion of sarcastic incredulity in her voice. "Not that he ain't good enough."

Mrs. Deb laughed frankly.

"After a fashion, he's invited. Miss Ollie told him if he would fix up real nice he might pass lemonade around among the folks. He is in her Sunday school class, you know. She is a real sweet young lady. My, but what an affair it is going to be! They say Miss Ollie's dress is going to outshine anything Miss Jeanne Westover's fetched over from Paris."

"I'd be rather glad," said Malvina inconsequently, "to have you sit with mother while I'm gone." Then, with lowered tones: "She's been so restless lately. I don't know what she'll be up to when she's alone. I have put the machine in the back room so that I can sew when mother's asleep. Sometimes I think she hears the buzz."

"I'll watch her. Thanks for the machine. I guess you'll be on hand before I have to get back home to see about Deb's dinner."

"Oh, yes, long before then." And Johnny's mother passed into the shed room, closing the door between.

"I'm going now, mother. I won't stay any longer than I'm obliged to," said Malvina. She bent a few moments later and kissed the withered forehead. She omitted to announce Mrs. Lyons' occupancy of the shed room. Nothing irritated the old woman more than to be put under surveillance, and after that recent outburst discretion was advisable. To Mrs. Lyons Malvina spoke a final word of caution.

"She can't hear the machine in here nor see it neither unless she was to come across the room and look into the shed room for something. She ain't likely to do that. Sometimes her eyes do her a good turn. It might vex her if she thought you were watching her."

"All right," said Mrs. Lyons, dropping into a husky whisper. "I'll be as still as a mouse."

Left to herself, as she imagined, "Mother" Spillman developed an activity that made Mrs. Lyons forget all about her Johnny's breeches as she sat with her hand on the wheel and her eyes stretched wide with astonishment. Presently she stole from the machine and glued her eyes to a crevice in the wall.

Rising from her chair, the old woman began feebly shaking its cushions about with quick, impatient motions. Getting down on her knees, with outspread hands she felt over the entire surface of the chair. Evidently keen disappointment was the only result. Whatever she was looking for she did not find. With a sigh of discouragement she finally rose to her feet, a tall, gaunt, masculine figure, and stood with folded hands gazing down upon the vacant chair, muttering audibly:

"Lost, lost, lost! And it is my fault. Somebody has stolen it. Poor Tom, poor laddie, I'm the only friend you've got left! I'll find it, Tom, trust me. I promised your mother I'd be a friend to you, and I will be. I'll find it, Tom. I'll never give over till I do."

A fluttering sigh, and the tall form dropped back upon the cushions, the white head drooped upon the headrest, and "Mother" Spillman was soon lapped in sudden slumber, so profound and so prolonged that Miss Malvina had been home half an hour before she was aware of it.

Mrs. Lyons considered it her duty to report the strange episode of the cushion beating and the dreamy monologue to Miss Malvina, who looked anxious and perplexed.

"Mother has been acting so queer lately that I think I'll have the doctor up to see her after all this excitement is over."

"I surely would if she was my mother," said Mrs. Lyons, "and the sooner the better," having ministered which dubious comfort she folded Johnny's completed breeches in a tight little bundle and trotted briskly home to see about Deb's dinner.

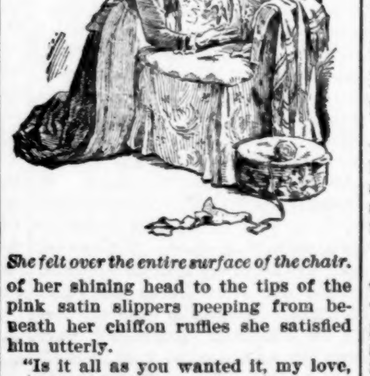
Miss Malvina was glad to think the excitement would all be over in two days from that time. She was neglecting her mother and leaving her too much time to brood in. Then she tried on her new gown again.

The black silk, trimmed with real lace and jet, in which she was to help Ollie receive had been hanging in her closet for two weeks. Mr. Matthews had presented it. Miss Mally had never owned anything nearly approaching it in point of elegance. She would have been ashamed for any one to know how often she had tried it on, "so that I shan't feel too new to it," she told herself each time, with a little apologetic laugh.

The last two days of preparation sped by on wings, full to the very brim of excitement and triumph.

"Everything is just perfectly lovely!" said Olivia, dancing into her father's presence on the great day, arrayed for conquest.

He held her at arm's length, looking her over admiringly. From the crown



She felt over the entire surface of the chair.

of her shining head to the tips of the pink satin slippers peeping from beneath her chiffon ruffles she satisfied him utterly.

"Is it all as you wanted it, my love, my precious one?"

"Everything, papa, everything. It looks like fairyland, and Titania could not be happier than I would be—if"—

"An 'if' already? But wait."

With one arm around her slim waist he drew her into the back parlor, where a long, old fashioned mirror was built into the space between two windows. From the marble slab supporting it he took a case of faded blue velvet. From it he took a string of pearls, which he clasped about the girl's neck himself.

Ollie gazed at the tableau he and she made in the long mirror with glowing eyes. She knew herself beautiful. It made her happy.

The pearl necklace had once belonged to Lucetta Broxton. "If death had not maliciously interfered, Lucetta Broxton would have been the mother of his child. This necklace was Olivia's by right of such inheritance." The reasoning was Horace Matthews' response to a pricking conscience. He kept it to himself when he gave the pearls to Olivia.

"Pearls are for young wearers, my queen of hearts. I think these will go well with your pink gown."

Olivia stood on tiptoe to kiss him. Her eyes were shining. Her cheeks were aglow.

"Father, you are too good to me. I don't deserve to have such a father. I don't indeed."

He kissed the lips held up to him fervently. "No 'ifs' now? All gone?"

"No. My 'if' is a very obstinate one. I was going to say everything would be perfect if only Tom could have come."

"I don't consider his presence at all necessary," said the lawyer in a chilled voice. "Remember the last time he was in the house, my love. He might have cast a damper over the whole affair."

"Oh, no, papa! I don't think he could have done that. He wrote so nicely about our using the house." She was drawing on her long white gloves with dainty deliberation. "You know, papa, I wrote and begged him to come."

"No, my dear; I certainly did not know it. I sincerely hope he will pay no attention to your thoughtless request. It would be a serious interruption to his studies at a time he should be most assiduous."

"Ah!" Her one ungloved hand was over his mouth. "No scolding today, papa. The dear boy telegraphed he would come if he possibly could."

A smart carriage was seen rolling into the newly graveled driveway. There was no time for discussing Tom further just then.

"The Westovers," said Ollie, catching her breath nervously. "I asked them to come early to help me receive."

And then Miss Malvina bustled in from the rear, where she had been seeing about the collation, and joined Ollie with a made up society smile and a soft jingling of her magnificent jet appendages.

The Westover carriage had barely deposited its load of gayly bedecked guests when Miss Malvina touched Olivia's arm mysteriously.

"My dear, do you see that horseman tearing across the lawn by the side drawbars? Tom Broxton used to ride just that gait. But this rider looks like a young giant."

They were alone in the long parlor. The Westover ladies had made a rustling transit from the carriage to the dressing room. Mr. Matthews had carried Mr. Westover into the smoking room. Clarence Westover was yet to arrive. Ollie called him her "piece de resistance."

Just now she was craning her neck to glimpse the rider through the clipped shrubbery. Evidently he was not heading for the carriage approach in front. A bright light flashed into Olivia's face. She clapped her hands joyously.

"It is Tom! The dear boy! I wrote him my fete would be spoiled if he did not come, and he has come!"

She glided swiftly through the hall and stood at the rear entrance, a radiant vision, smiling, glad, with expectant hands outstretched.

Tom, dusty and travel stained, mounted the steps at a bound, a clear eyed young giant, flushed with exercise and expectation.

He waved her back laughingly.

"I am not fit to touch the hem of your shining garments, Olivia. I must postpone that luxury for half an hour. And, circling deviously through the well remembered passageways, he disappeared up stairs, bag in hand.

CHAPTER VI.

A PROPOSAL TO SELL BROXTON HALL.

The fete was over. The gray dawn of another day spread its mantle over a scene of disenchantment. Long strings of gaudy paper lanterns swung wind wrecked and candleless in the sharp, dewy air. The smart little pavilions where Tom had felt as if the nectar and ambrosia of the gods were pressed to his lips while Ollie was their presiding deity showed themselves but tawdry, flimsy make believes in the unsympathetic light of day. A universal desolation of stemless flowers, juiceless fruit rinds, melting jellies and broken fans strewed the dismantled tables—disenchantment everywhere; no, not quite.

The fete had been prolific of dreams. Reality had not yet touched all those tired young eyes with her disillusioning wand.

Olivia still dreamed of her short and wondrous reign as absolute sovereign. For a whole radiant evening she had been exalted to a princess royalship. All of her small world had done her willing homage, and the pretty thing had queened it right graciously.

Clarence Westover dreamed of a girl who to the most winning manners, loveliest face and brightest of minds added the comfortable allurements of substantial wealth. The Westover coffers needed replenishing, and Clarence was the hope of the family.

The last of the Broxtons dreamed of the girl he loved and of the pleasure it would be to him to bestow upon her in perpetuity the old home, with all its goodly furniture, his all, which had afforded such a fit setting for her fresh young beauty that night.

It had been arranged before his guardian had left him that he was to dine at the cottage that day. Jess could furnish him some sort of breakfast, he had said, preferring not to intrude upon Ollie's much needed rest too early.

While waiting next morning for Jess to fulfill her promise in this respect he had had waking visions, pleasant visions, which had ministered to his innocent vanity and made him rejoice for the first time with a frankly impersonal pleasure in his possession of great wealth.

For a fellow all alone in the world, he told himself magnificently, houses and lands mattered little, but for her sweet sake, the soft, dimpled darling, he rejoiced that there were no roughnesses to be smoothed away, no dreary waiting to be imposed, no howling of the wolf to be dreaded.

With morning thoughts of Olivia came back midnight reflections upon her father and his distinctly antagonistic attitude toward possible and inevitable wooers for her hand.

Lawyer Matthews had lingered the night before until the last carriage had rolled across the bridge which spanned the tiny brooklet at the foot of the lawn. It was a closed carriage, and in it sat Ollie, flushed with triumph, dim eyed with encroaching sleepiness, but lovely in spite of the wan light of early day; also Miss Malvina, who as chaperon had crowned herself with laurels. Tom, flushed, handsome, incapable of weariness, had sprung back up the steps, after tucking the lap robe securely about the two women, with a hearty congratulation for his host.

"It was a brilliant success from start to finish, sir. I am so glad the dear little thing had such a nice time. You, I suppose, did most of the planning.

"I shall listen to nothing of that sort, sir, for a great many years to come."

I've hardly had a word with you yet. If you are not too tired, what do you say to a good cigar before mounting? I brought some pretty fair ones in my bag."

His guardian accepted the invitation somewhat stiffly. Tom led the way to his father's study, and Matthews followed. The lawyer's stiffness was largely due to the fact that Tom had been leading the way all evening and he following with docility. The conspicuous homage which he as giver of the feast and father of the fair debutante had looked forward to as his own share of sweets had been frankly transferred to Rufus Broxton's son as master of the house.

Tom's unexpected appearance on the scene had given his guardian's temper the first rub the wrong way. His subsequent effusive reception by the old neighbors had not proved mollifying.

He had been hailed by his father's old friends as a coming social factor of considerable local importance and had divided the honors of the evening pretty evenly with Olivia, to that young lady's smiling content, while he (Matthews), the maker of the feast, had been shoved quite into the background.

Apart from these minor pricks, the lawyer realized with a start of discomfort that from a sad, listless, pliant boy his ward had developed into a vigorous, handsome young man, alert, intelligent and the possessor of decided views of his own on various subjects. Disagreeable vistas were opening ahead.

(Continued next week.)

DONT! WOMEN.

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Mrs. Suburb,—"No more milk? What's the matter?" Gardener:—"The cow has stopped givin' milk, Mum." "Goodness me! Why?" "Because she's dry, Mum." "Then why in the world don't you give her a drink?"—*N. Y. Weekly.*

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Home Department.

A LOWLY LIFE.

BY ROY FARRELL GREENE.

So uncomplainingly she bore the moil
Of housewife care and unremitting toil,
And, be it said, throughout her length of days
Her womanly reward was stinted praise.
She lived a life as lowly as the loam,
Yet just her patient smile suggested home
And mother-love that watched o'er trundle-bed.
Till e'en the praiseless husband often said
She made his home-life happy.

So, when the friends had crossed upon her breast
Her tired hands, that she might better rest,
And noted the angelic smile of peace
She wore at labor's end and toil's surcease,
An epitaph to mark her grave they framed,
And, while no deed of martyrdom was named,
The lines told all of wife and mother strife—
They writ beneath her name: *"A Farmer's Wife—*
She made his home-life happy."
—*Good Housekeeping.*

CHARACTER FORMING.

BY MRS. J. W. SCHAFER.

We, as mothers, cannot too seriously consider how much there is resting upon us in the forming of the character of our children. God gives the little ones to us to love and train for Him. We cannot keep too prominently in mind, while we love and care for them, that they are His, not ours. On us rests the great and noble work of helping the little minds to unfold, expand and imbibe! All they see and hear, every word or look, whether patient or impatient, is making an impression of some kind on the little minds. And these little ones that sometimes fret yet sometimes cheer us; that make us sigh for more patience and greater wisdom, yet develop a heart of love so full that it is overflowing—are the *men* and *women* of the coming generation, and more than that, they are beings to live throughout eternity. How necessary then, the consideration of developing the best and noblest within them. There is no higher, holier duty. We cannot place too much importance on the forming of character in our little ones.

But character forming does not begin with the birth of the child. The influence of many generations may bear upon it, but I wish to speak of the more immediate influence of the mother. It will also be encouraging to think that all we do to ennoble the character of the little ones today will have its influence on the generations to come.

Both parents' characters and lives have much to do with the characters of the children born to them, but today I am speaking particularly to mothers.

The gift of a little child to a home is a grand and glorious privilege and I can look with admiration only on the mother that accepts with joy and gratitude the little life entrusted to her care.

From the time of conception a high and holy joy is added to a woman's life and she should fit her mind for it in every possible way.

Different children require very different modes of training. In the vegetable world different kinds of plants require different kinds of treatment. What will be entirely favorable to one plant will be entirely destructive to another. So with children; one needs to be encouraged, another needs to be restrained; one needs protection while another is better without it. Some are discouraged by opposition while to another it is exciting. To do justice to a family of children, much thought must be given to their peculiarities. I know the average mother has many duties and cares to occupy her mind and yet, amid all the toil and activity of a busy life, can ever live this watchful, loving care for the soul culture of her children.

We cannot feel our duty done when we supply only the natural wants of our children. They are many and they must be attended to, but we have not done all we should when we have clothed, fed, and sent them to school.

Perhaps I can best illustrate the idea I wish to present by examples. I will repeat the words of Mrs. Ware, who is a close observer of child life.

"There was once a family in the circle of my acquaintance, containing many children, the father and mother of whom, beginning in narrow circumstances, had arrived at a somewhat advanced age, their children grown up around them, and property enough laid by for an easy independence. Both parents had been indefatigably industrious, the one in his calling, the other in her household; but their industry had limited itself almost entirely to life in its relations with this world. The mother had begun life with religious impressions and feelings, but the cares of this world overcame them, and choked them up. The children grew up indifferent to spiritual things, and with passions uncontrolled by principle. I was more than once present when the most painful exhibitions were made of ill-temper and irreverence; but on one such occasion the mother turned to me with tears in her eyes and said, 'I have lived a life of toil and care for my family, and I felt at the time that I was doing as I ought; but now in my old age, my children prove to me that I have been unfaithful to my highest duty.' What a conviction to carry to one's grave! Never in all my life have I seen physical poverty or suffering that seemed to be so pitiful as the spiritual destitution and grief of that mother.

"Another example will ever remain green in my memory, of the mother of a large family of young children, left a widow and entirely destitute. She was a woman of profound religious princi-

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"Another example will ever remain green in my memory, of the mother of a large family of young children, left a widow and entirely destitute. She was a woman of profound religious principle, and took up her cross and bore it steadfastly. Her children saw that she governed herself and them from the highest and purest motives, and they followed as she led the way. A life of patient industry still left her time to inculcate wise principles in the hearts of her children, and they remained faithful to them. No black sheep marred the beauty of her fold. She fed the lambs intrusted to her care, remembering that they belonged to the Lord; and the best success has attended them thus far through life."

Such examples are not rare or peculiar. They are types of the two great classes into which humanity is divided. One looks to this world only. The other is ever looking beyond the things of this world and valuing them as leading to something higher—something eternal.

I will mention a few particulars which I have found helpful.

1st. From your child's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience. With both my children I have followed this rule. With my little girl I have found it sometimes hard to live up to. She will often be slow to obey, while she does not disobey. Often amid the cares and duties of housework it takes time and the temptation comes to let things wait, but I have made it a practice to stop short in my work when necessary and firmly and decidedly insist on obedience, and in the long run it pays. It helps both child and mother and there comes a time when the child knows it is useless to wait.

2nd. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3rd. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them exactly what you promise. A child soon learns to distrust those who say what they do not mean, and it is useless to expect them to be truthful unless we keep our word in every particular to them. If at any time we do forget a promise through the stress of many cares, I have found it works well and insures the greatest confidence to explain how the promise was forgotten, and express sorrow for the neglect.

4th. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

5th. Never let them see that they vex you, or make you lose your self-control.

6th. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

7th. A little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater should the fault be renewed.

8th. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

9th. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under the same circumstances at another.

10th. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

11th. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.

12th. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of obtaining happiness.—*Hallowell News.*

HIS MOTHER.

I was once spending the night in a beautiful home in a large city. At about nine o'clock my host, a gentleman of about 55 years of age, got up, went out into the hall and put on his overcoat and rubbers. Returning to the parlor door, he said:

"Excuse me, please, for just a few minutes. I am going to say good-night to my mother."

His mother lived three blocks distant, and for 30 years her son had never failed to go and bid her good night if he was in the city.

"No matter what the weather may be, no matter how tired he may feel, no matter who his guests are, my husband never fails to run over to his mother's and bid her good night," said the gentleman's wife when he had gone. "Neither he nor she could sleep, if this duty had been neglected. When his business compels him to be away from the city, he writes to her every day, if only a single line. Her mental powers are beginning to fail, and she forgets many things, so that her mind is a blank on some points; but when nine o'clock comes, she always knows the hour and says: "It is time for Henry to come and bid me good-night."—*Selected.*

ANECDOTE OF THEODORE PARKER.

When less than four years old, Theodore Parker was walking in the fields alone. Passing a little pond-hole, he saw a rhodora in full bloom, and going to the spot to examine it, he saw a spotted tortoise sunning itself under the beautiful flower. He had a stick in his hand and did as he had seen older boys do in sport, raised his arm to strike the harmless creature. But unlike older and worse boys, something arrested the fatal blow, and he heard or felt a voice say, "It is wrong!" He then turned from the rhodora and tortoise and ran home as fast as his little legs would carry him, and told his mother about the voice, and asked her what it meant. She wiped the tears from her eyes with her apron, took her boy in her arms and said: "Some men call it conscience, but I call it the voice of God in the soul. If you listen to it and obey it, it will speak clearer and clearer, and always guide you right; but if you turn a deaf ear to it, it will fade out little by little, and leave you in darkness, without a guide."

BETTER WITHOUT STIMULANTS.

Bishop Tucker of central Africa has been giving his experience of teetotalism to a representative of *The Young Man.* "I have been a teetotaler for 20 years," he said. "So far from regretting it, I would commence it sooner if I had the chance again. I find that in Africa not only is a teetotaler better fitted to cope with the climate, but he is better fitted for the great physical exercise which he has to undergo. I marched some 10,000 miles in Africa and have never felt the want of anything like a stimulant. Indeed I felt sure that if I had not been a teetotaler it would have been impossible to undergo the fatigue involved in some of the marching." The bishop, in his last pastoral visit, covered about 1,000 miles entirely on foot.—*Selected.*

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THE HEALTH OF YOUNG WOMEN

Two of Them Helped by Mrs. Pinkham —Read their Letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am sixteen years old and am troubled with my monthly sickness. It is very irregular, occurring only once in two or three months, and also very painful. I also suffer with cramps and once in a while pain strikes me in the heart and I have drowsy headaches. If there is anything you can do for me, I will gladly follow your advice."
—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 31, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your letter I began the use of your remedies, taking both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am now regular every month and suffer no pain. Your medicine is the best that any suffering girl can take."—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 6, 1899.

Nervous and Dizzy

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered constantly from terrible sideache, had chills, was nervous and dizzy. I had tried different kinds of medicine but they all failed entirely. After taking three bottles of Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier I am all right. I cannot thank you enough for what your remedies have done for me."—MISS MATILDA JENSEN, Box 18, Ogdensburg, Wis., June 10, 1899.

We must die alone. To the very verge of the stream our friends may accompany us; they may bend over us, they may cling to us there; but that one long wave from the sea of eternity washes up to the lips, sweeps us from the shores and we go forth alone! In that untried and utter solitude, then, what can there be for us but the pulsation of that assurance—"I am not alone, because the Father is with me!"—*Chapin.*

Amelia E. Barr is a woman who has been the mother of 14 children, has written 32 books, prepared a professor for Princeton college, and at three score years of age is a superb picture of vitality—as fresh and sweet of heart as a young girl.

If you talk about your neighbors it is very much like blowing into a dust heap and filling your own eyes with dirt. If you try to keep honest you will be too busy to know whether any one else is honest or not.

The Rev. C. D. Crane of Yarmouth, thus explains why so many Maine officials permit the illegal sale of liquor. "They know that we will continue to vote as we pray—that is, with our eyes shut."

Leisure is time for doing something useful; the leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man, never; so that a life of leisure and a life of idleness are two things.—*Franklin.*

Young Folks.

ONLY A BOY.

"I'm only a boy!" did you say?
Well, yes, I'm only a boy—
A boy full of mischievous play;
Let me ask were you ever a boy?

I am only a boy! What of that!
I shall grow, if I live, to a man;
I shall throw away top, ball and bat,
And work on a definite plan.

I shall play in right earnest till then,
I shall throw my heart into each game;
You will find that the noblest of men
In their boyhood were ever the same.

I am only a boy, it is true;
It would do you more good, sir, by far,
To romp about now as I do
Than to puff at that sickly cigar.

I'm a Band of Hope boy, sir; I've signed
The pledge to abstain from strong drink;
And there's many a man I could find
Would do well to do that, sir, I think.

Yes, there's many a man that I know
Would do better to act in that way,
Than to win for himself boundless wealth,
For wealth would but lead him astray.

I am only a boy, it is true,
But I'm going to do what I can;
And if I do that, sir, why you
Will believe I shall make a good man.

—*Selected.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

On the banks of the Thames river, at Greenwich, stand the magnificent buildings of a hospital, where the crippled veterans of the English navy spend their last days in comfort and peace.

At this place, over three hundred years ago, was a royal palace in which Elizabeth was born on the seventh of September, fifteen hundred and thirty-three. There was great splendor at the christening of the child and all England looked upon her as heir to the crown.

When Elizabeth was three years old her mother, the second wife of Henry VIII, was beheaded, and Elizabeth was left in a very desolate condition, under the care of a governess.

The king died when Elizabeth was fourteen years old and by his will it was found that she was the third in line to succeed him to the throne.

King Edward, Elizabeth's brother, died at the age of sixteen, and Mary, her sister, reigned as queen for five years; during her reign the people were very rebellious, as she was a Catholic while most of the people were Protestants. At one time a conspiracy was formed to take Mary from the throne but the leaders were captured and killed; one of them said Elizabeth was involved in it, so she was arrested and sent to the Tower through the Traitor's Gate.

At first she was kept closely imprisoned, but soon was allowed to walk in a little garden not far from the Tower; as a large part of the kingdom were Protestants who looked to Elizabeth as their real leader and head, Mary did not dare keep her there too long as it might start a new outbreak against her authority.

So Mary had Elizabeth taken to a place called Woodstock, where she remained more than a year, not, however, always very closely confined.

At length Elizabeth received a summons to visit Mary; she had a long interview with her which ended in a sort of reconciliation between the two, so Elizabeth returned to her home once more but lived a long time in seclusion, devoting herself to study.

The Princess Elizabeth was an excellent scholar, as she had a very learned man for a teacher; she spoke French and Italian as fluently as she did English, she also spoke Latin with correctness and made considerable progress in Greek.

When Elizabeth was twenty-five she received the news of Mary's death and of her own change of fortune; it seemed to her that all her evil days were at an end, and she vowed to win the love of her people and make England a great nation.

The people in turn, hoped great things from Elizabeth. When she was crowned the church bells rang, cannon roared, bonfires blazed, and feasts were held in the streets, for every one was glad that Mary's reign had ended.

After many years the Protestants were brought back to power, and there was a great change for the better throughout England; hospitals and schools were founded; there was great progress in art, commerce, and improvements of every kind.

During the first years of Elizabeth's reign war was going on with Scotland, but Mary, Queen of Scots, was taken prisoner and kept in England for twenty years and then beheaded for treason.

Philip of Spain wanted to avenge Mary's death and win England for himself so he began to gather together a fleet to attack England.

When Elizabeth heard of this she called her army with Sir Francis Drake at the head of it to oppose the Spanish ships.

The Spanish men-of-war were put to flight and a storm drove the fleet northwards, wrecking it on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland; thus England was victorious.

The reign of Elizabeth was one of the longest, most brilliant, and in many respects the most prosperous of all the English sovereigns. She was queen for forty-five years, during which time she remained single, dying, at last, at the age of seventy years. On her death bed she named James VI, King of Scotland, as her heir to the throne.

The body of the queen was placed in Westminster Abbey where a monument was erected over it.

In the management of public affairs Elizabeth was a woman of extraordinary talent, combining, in a remarkable degree, a certain cautious good sense and prudence with the most determined resolution and energy.

In character she was heartless, insincere and selfish; her ruling principle was ambition; she was vain of what beauty she had, and was fond of great pomp and parade; she was also famous for her false pretensions and double dealings with all.—*Marion H. Dean, in Hallowell News.*

MAINE.

Maine, one of the original thirteen colonies, is situated in the northeastern part of the United States. It formed a part of the grant to Gorges and Mason in 1622, but was not recognized as a separate state until 1820. Maine has, including all the indentions, about two thousand five hundred miles of sea coast and some of the finest harbors in the world. Along the coast are many large bays, the largest of which are Penobscot, Passamaquoddy and Casco, which is the finest on the coast, and contains three hundred and sixty-five islands, large and small. The word Casco is an Indian name meaning resting place. Bangor, a large city at the mouth of the Penobscot river, has a fine, large harbor and is the second lumber market in the world.

Originally there were nine counties but now there are sixteen. Aroostook, in the northern part, is the largest, being as large as the state of Connecticut. Kennebec excels the other fifteen in agriculture and is noted for its lakes and ponds. No territory in America, if in the world, has any more beautiful. The shire town of this county is Augusta, which is also the capital of the state. Augusta is a pretty city, situated on the banks of the Kennebec river.

The rivers of Maine are noted for their excellent water power and beautiful scenery. The three most important are the Penobscot, Kennebec and Androscoggin. There are twenty cities in the state; the largest is Portland in Cumberland county. It was formerly the capital of the state, but as it was not as near the centre as all wished, it was moved to Augusta. Maine has furnished some very noted writers.

At Thomaston, in Knox county, is the state prison, consisting of several buildings of brick and stone which together with the grounds cover several acres. The convicts all have their hair cropped and wear striped suits. They are not allowed to speak to one another and are compelled to work at some trade, nearly all kinds of which are taught there. In early times Thomaston was a lime quarry, the products of which were sent to Boston. The first gunship of the nation was built at Kittery in York county, and named America.

Off the coast of York county are four islands called the Isles of Shoals, two of which belong to New Hampshire and the other two to Maine. On one of these islands lived the father of the noted lady writer, Celia Thaxter, and his family. He educated his children himself and they were quite large before they went off the island for the first time. Then her father took Celia and some of her brothers and sisters in a boat and went to New Hampshire, and while walking on the street saw a horse for the first time, which so frightened them that they crawled into some dry goods boxes and would not come out for some time.

Manufacturing is largely carried on in most parts of the state; commerce is also largely carried on. Maine exports lumber, ice and fish in large quantities, also canned foods and other equally important articles. In the northern and central parts are some mountain peaks and minerals are found in large quantities in some parts of the state. Gold has been found in different parts though not extensively. Granite quarries are largely worked in some sections. The marble of Maine is not very good as it is streaked with rust, but it can be and is used for building purposes. In Aroostook county there is a bridge built entirely of this marble.

MARY MANSON.

Washington, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, C. F. MYERS.

A RICH BOY.

"Oh my," said Ben, "I wish I was rich and could have things like some of the boys that go to our school."

"I say Ben," said his father turning around quickly, "How much will you take for your legs?"

"For my legs?" said Ben in surprise.

"Yes; what do you use them for?"

"Why! to run and jump and play ball, and, oh, everything."

"That's so," said the father. "You wouldn't take $10,000 for them, would you?"

"No sir."

"And your voice. They tell me you sing quite well, and I know you talk a little bit. You wouldn't part with that for $10,000, would you?"

"No sir."

"Nor your good health?"

"No sir."

"Your hearing and your sense of taste are better than $5,000 apiece at the very least, don't you think so?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your eyes, now. How would you like to have $50,000 and be blind the rest of your life?"

"I wouldn't like it at all."

"Think a moment, Ben. $50,000 is a lot of money. Are you very sure you wouldn't sell them for that much?"

"Yes sir."

"Then they are worth that much at least. Let's see now;" his father went on, figuring on a sheet of paper—"legs ten thousand, arms ten, voice ten, hearing five, taste five, good health ten and eyes fifty—that makes a hundred. You are worth $100,000 at the very lowest figures, my boy. Now run and play, jump, throw your ball, laugh and hear your playmates laugh too; look with those fifty-thousand-dollar eyes of yours at the beautiful things about you and come home with your usual appetite for dinner, and think now and then how rich you really are."

It was a lesson that Ben never forgot, and since that day every time he sees a cripple or a blind man, he thinks how many things he has to be thankful for. And it has helped to make him contented.—*Selected.*

THE FATTED CALF.

Frank Starba, 15 years old, told Justice Sabath that he had run away from his home, 1051 Turner avenue, "just for fun."

"And you had lots of fun, I suppose?" said his honor.

"No, sir, I did not."

"Where did you stay while you were away?"

"Most of the time in the Palmer House."

"What's that you say?" inquired the surprised magistrate. "Did you say you stopped at the Palmer House?"

"Yes," answered the boy in a serious way. "I stayed by the radiators most of the time, so I could keep warm."

"Well, where did you eat during your stay from home?"

"I didn't eat."

"And still you wouldn't go home? How would a nice hot roast chicken or turkey with cranberry sauce go?" asked his honor.

Frank made no reply, but he seemed restless.

"And some nice hot apple pie, and—"

But his honor got no further. The boy, unable to control himself any longer, burst into tears, and, throwing his arms about the neck of his mother, he declared he wanted to go home.

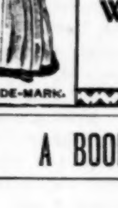
"I thought I'd bring him about," said his honor. "The plan never fails."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

LITTLE GIRL OF LONG AGO.

The school girl's dress at about 1830, or even as late as 1837, was as follows: Pantalettes were universally worn both summer and winter. They were usually made of some white cotton material, with or without trimming; for dancing school they were much trimmed. They were buttoned to the drawers at the knee, which enabled them to be easily changed if they happened to get soiled by rain or mud. At that time all the school girls had for their spring school bonnets a white straw trimmed with a bright green ribbon, with a frill of the same on the back part of the bonnet at the neck, and a green barege veil with a narrow green ribbon run in the top hem and tied around the bonnet. The veil was to keep off the spring freckles. They also wore bright-colored plaid shawls, which were new in styles at that time, and very pretty. Boots and high rubbers for girls were not known then. My shoes were low cut and rubbers also; the latter had very little form to them, and I used to get my ankles very wet returning from school in a storm.—O. W. W. P., in *Boston Transcript.*

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa



TRADE-MARK.

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

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Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

A BOOK FOR EVERY LIBRARY AND HOME.

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LETTERS TO ... .:. THE FARM BOY.

BY HENRY WALLACE.

Third Edition

$1.00

Letters in which the farm boy's father is interested as much as himself, and in which the city boy sees glimpses of a life among the fields (by convenient swimming-holes, of course), for which his nature longs.

The book is like good, wholesome talks with THE FARM BOY ABOUT HIS FATHER—HIS MOTHER—HIS TEMPER—HIS CHUM—HIS READING—HIS FUTURE—HIS FUN—HIS EDUCATION—HIS START IN LIFE—HIS HABITS—BEING AWAY FROM HOME—THE HARDUP FAMILY—THE RICHMAN FAMILY—THE HARDMAN FAMILY—COMMERCIAL MORALITY—THE BRODHEAD FAMILY—TYPES OF COMMON PEOPLE—THE GOOD MAN.

Bright and chatty—just the sort of letters a boy at the restless age should enjoy receiving and can read without fear of cant or prosy sermonizing.

.... ORDER OF THE ....

MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING GO.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE NEW YORK WORLD, THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

As Good to You as a Daily, and You Get it at the Price of a Weekly.

It furnishes more at the price than any other newspaper published in America. Its news service covers all the globe and is equaled by that of few dailies. Its reports from the Boer war have not been excelled in thoroughness and promptness, and with the presidential campaign now in progress it will be invaluable. Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact makes it of especial value to you at this time.

If you want to watch every move of the great political campaign take the *Thrice-a-Week World.* If you want to keep your eye on the Trusts—and they need watching—take the *Thrice-a-Week World.* If you want to know all foreign developments, take the *Thrice-a-Week World.*

The *Thrice-a-Week World's* regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year. We offer this unequaled newspaper and the *Maine Farmer* together one year for $1.65.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

For Women.

Dr. Tolman's Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. There is positively no other remedy known to medical science, that will so quickly and safely do the work. Have never had a single failure. The longest and most obstinate cases are relieved in 3 days without fail. No other remedy will do this. No pain, no danger, no interference with work. The most difficult cases successfully treated through correspondence, and the most complete satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. I relieve hundreds of ladies whom I never see. Write for further particulars. All letters truthfully answered. Free confidential advice in all matters of a private or delicate nature. Bear in mind this remedy is absolutely safe under every possible condition and will positively leave no after ill effects upon the health. By mail securely sealed, $2.00. Dr. E. M. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

True's PIN WORM Elixir

The only sure, safe, entirely vegetable remedy for worms in children or adults. Harmless under any conditions. A speedy cure for all disorders of the blood and the digestive organs. Price 35c., at your druggist's. Write for free book on "Children" DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR

BELLAVITA

Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills. A perfectly safe and guaranteed treatment for all skin disorders. Restores the bloom of youth to faded faces. 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' $1.00, by mail. Send for circular. Address, NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chicago

Bowditch & Webster, City Drug Store, Augusta.

LADIES Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST

DR. KING'S Star Crown Brand

PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Hundreds of testimonials. A trial will convince you of their intrinsic value in case of suppression. Send ten cents for sample and book. All Druggists or by mail $1.50 box.

KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1930, BOSTON, MASS.

TO LADIES in trouble. A positive and easy remedy for female irregularities. Quick results guaranteed. Remedy by mail. Board and care if desired. Enclose stamp for sealed particulars. All letters truthfully answered. MRS. CHARLES THOMPSON, 1054 Washington Street, Boston Mass.

FOR SALE.

A lot of heavy paper, just the thing for sheathing. Price low. Call at the MAINE FARMER OFFICE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June 1900.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY ANN TURNER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 36

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1900.*

ROSEMAN A. FOSTER, Executrix of the last will and testament of JULIA I. IRISH, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented her final account as Executrix of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 36

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1900.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOEL SPAULDING, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 36

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1900.*

LILLIAN A. STONE, widow of JONATHAN STONE, late of Vassalboro, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A NEWCOMB, *Register.* 36

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JULIA A. TURNER, late of Augusta,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

June 25, 1900. 36 ALFRED P. FIFIELD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court at Augusta, in vacation, July 3, 1900.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ELLEN M. BARTLETT, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of July inst, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

36 G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

ELLA H. SMITH, late of Augusta,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

CHARLES B. SAVAGE.

June 25, 1900. 36

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed Executrix of the will of

MARIA F. PERKINS, late of Augusta,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

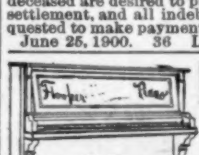
June 25, 1900. 36 ANNA A. EATON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Executor of the will of

JOSEPH J. BOWMAN, late of Hallowell,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

June 25, 1900. 36 LENDALL TITCOMB.



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One fully warranted, with Mahoganized Case and Mandolin Attachment.... $150.00

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Oren Hooper's Sons, "The Household Outfitters" Portland, Me.

CASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md. Subscription price of the PATENT RECORD $1.00 per annum. Samples free.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
Obadiah Gardner, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. Adams, Bowdoin.
State Secretary,
E. H. Libby, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
Obadiah Gardner, Rockland.
E. H. Libby, Auburn.
L. W. Jose, Dexter.
Boyden Bearce, East Eddington.
R. D. Leavitt, Howe's Corner.
Columbus Hayford, Maysville Ctr.

Grange Gatherings.

Aug. 16—York Pomona, Ea. Parsonsfield.
Aug. 16—Cumberland Pomona, North Yarmouth.
Aug. 30—Lincoln Pomona, Alna.

Appointments for National Master Jones.

Aug. 20—Caribou, Aroostook county.
Aug. 21—— Piscataquis county.
Aug. 22—— Penobscot county.
Aug. 23—East Machias Camp Ground, Washington county.
Aug. 24—— Hancock county.
Aug. 25—Sagamore Farm, Camden, Knox and Waldo counties.
Aug. 27—Merrymeeting Park, Sagadahoc and Androscoggin counties.
Aug. 28—"Oak Grove," Vassalboro, Kennebec county.
Aug. 29—Hayden Lake, Somerset county.
Aug. 30—East Livermore Camp Ground.
Aug. 31—— Cumberland county.
Sept. 1—— York county.
Pomona officers and committees will have charge of all local arrangements.

Bro. Fred Ayer of Minot had new potatoes from his garden for dinner July 12.

The farmers in the vicinity of Minot are all haying. They report the hay as being very light.

Bro. N. P. Downing, Worthy Chaplain of Pomona grange, who has been sick since early in the spring, is gaining slowly. He has been to Harpswell, where he has a cottage, for a few weeks, and was greatly benefited by the change.

A fine exhibition is being planned by the Orrington Fair Association. In all departments the managers intend to have the fair one of the best ever held. The stakes for the races will be well worth trying for. The Orrington fair has the name of being one of the best in the state, and with good weather it will no doubt bear out its reputation this year.

The regular meeting of West Minot grange was held, Saturday evening, with Worthy Master Leland in the chair. In spite of a small attendance, a very interesting programme was carried out. A paper on "Hay Making" had been assigned to Bro. F. P. Atwood, but he was not present. The subject, however, was discussed in a profitable manner by Bro. S. M. Bean and Bro. Leland. Bro. Bean gave his ideas on harvesting the crop, advising the mowing of the grass as late in the afternoon as possible. This will prevent its wilting to any extent before the dampness of evening. Early the next forenoon the grass may be teddered and put into the barn in the heat of the day, which is better than housing it after it begins to grow damp. Bro. Leland agreed with Bro. Bean, believing the method stated by him to be the best and most economical. The question "What is the best substitute for hay?" was discussed by Bros. Allen, Harris, Bean, Leland and others. Corn for the silo, peas, oats and Hungarian each had their advocates. A poem and two interesting papers added to the programme.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, Our gates have again opened this time that one of our brothers might pass out to enter the larger gates in the Great Beyond. Bro. Thomas Scott Bowden has, at the call of the Divine Master, laid down the burdens of life and gone to receive the reward promised to good and faithful servants, therefore,

Resolved: That though his voice will be heard no more, we have his counsels, the messages of encouragement and example of an unselfish life left us to follow, which constitute a thoroughly true granger.

Resolved: That his influence will be felt as long as the grange remains. Although his voice remains silent, his unseen presence will dictate for good, as God's work will never cease.

Resolved: That the sympathy and condolence of Evening Star grange be extended to the bereaved wife and other relatives, and in their bereavement, we commend them to Him who has said, "I will not leave thee comfortless;" and while they grieve his loss may they be comforted by the thought that his life has been full of usefulness to his fellowmen.

Resolved: That in the death of Bro. Bowden, Evening Star grange has lost a faithful member of tireless devotion for the welfare of the order, and that while we bow to the will of the Great Master of the Universe, we, as an order, have sustained a loss which we greatly regret.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our records; a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother, also a copy be sent to the *Maine Farmer* for publication.

Mrs. Olive Light.
J. F. Bryant,
A. T. Mitchell,
Committee on Resolutions.

Madame Yale's
HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has gone on record that **Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic** is the first and only remedy known to chemical science found to be a genuine hair specific. It has an affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure scalp diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye; it is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing, and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite. Its influence is delightfully soothing.

All Dealers sell it, $1 per bottle. Mail orders may be sent direct to the manufacturer,

MADAME YALE,
189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

COUPON.

Name of paper ....

This coupon may be exchanged for one of Madame Yale's celebrated books on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.

Madame Yale may be consulted by mail free of [illegible] Address all communications to her 189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

EXCELSIOR GRANGE, NO. 5.

The members of Excelsior grange, Minot, have been having a literary contest, which has made great interest during the hot weather. Sides were chosen under the captains Bro. Roy Chipman and Bro. Phil Everett. An hour and a half an evening was devoted to entertainment, and the side having the most count furnished supper for the victors. Saturday evening, July 15, was the night for the supper, Bro. Roy Chipman's side being the winners. Meeting was called to order by Worthy Master Chas. L. Pulsifer in the chair, the officers all being in their places. After the usual opening, the third and fourth degrees were given to a class of six. Word was then given that supper was ready for the winning side, and for them to march to the dining room below, which was beautifully trimmed with evergreens and flowers. A corps of young ladies, all dressed in white, served ice cream and cake and Poland water. There was an abundance of cream, also cake and fruit. Two hundred were served, and plenty left. After supper, the Patrons again met in the hall above, where the work was resumed. Remarks were made and usual business being dispatched, owing to the lateness of the hour, the grange was closed. This grange is in a prosperous condition, new members being initiated every month. There are now a class of six waiting to take the degrees which are given the first and second Saturday evenings of each month. The meetings number from 75 to 200 every night. There were visiting members from Centre Minot grange.

ANNUAL CHILDREN'S DAY AND FLORAL MEETING.

[Greeting by Mrs. L. W. Jose at Dexter grange, July 14th.]

I've a welcome in my heart
For these children, young and fair,
And this welcome in my heart,
All true patrons here will share.

I've a kindness in my heart
For the children, all so dear,
Who fill our hearts with happiness,
Our homes with merry cheer.

I've a fondness in my heart
For the children, pure and good,
And this fondness, true and lasting
Is by patrons understood.

I've a love within my heart
For every tiny child,
A true and tender feeling
They have from me beguiled.

I have charity in my heart,
If their feet should slip or stray,
Let us lead them, kindly, gently,
To the brighter, happier way.

I have patience in my heart
If they chance to tease, or fret,
For as they are growing older,
This fault they will forget.

I've a pleasure in my heart,
To be called the children's friend,
May this pleasure be mine ever,
Till my days shall reach their end.

I have praises in my heart
For our little friends to-night,
Who read, and sing their songs of joy,
Their sparkling eyes so bright.

I have sympathy in my heart
For every tear, or sigh,
May trouble never reach you
Or sorrow e'er come nigh.

I've a tenderness in my heart
For every little one,
They fill our days with merriment,
From morn till set of sun.

I've a friendship in my heart
For every girl and boy,
Who fill our lives with pleasure,
Our hearts with love and joy.

I've a joy within my heart
These little ones to greet,
Let us try to smooth life's pathway
For their springing, tripping feet.

I've a confidence in my heart
That you'll be true as gold,
And fill the patrons' places,
Who now are growing old.

I've a pride within my heart,
In all these friends of ours,
In our most charming Flora,
So brightly decked with flowers.

I've a thought within my heart,
That it does us good to meet
The children, and the patrons
Fraternally to greet.

I've a hope within my heart
To meet you, one and all,
At some future children's meeting
Held in the patrons' hall.

I have faith within my heart,
That in some sweet bye and bye,
We shall meet with one another
Where love shall never die.

I've a memory in my heart,
Of my own bright, happy youth,
When all of life seemed beautiful
With kindness, love and truth.

I've a prayer within my heart,
That your future may be fair,
No shadows dim your happiness,
Or grief you cannot bear.

Once more, this greeting from my heart,
And from every patron friend,
On this bright and happy children's day,
I cordially extend.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY AT THE POLLS.

The Master of the New York State grange, E. B. Norris, has issued a circular to all Patrons of Husbandry in the state of New York. While the appeal is only to the members of the order in his own jurisdiction yet it as well applies to Maine as to the Empire state. The circular is as follows:

"We as members of your state legislative committee make the following suggestions for the good of the order and the farmers of the state generally; they are political in nature, but not partisan. It is the duty of all good citizens to take an interest and an active part in politics, for it is the only way to insure good government. It is the neglect of this duty on our part that has enabled a class of men who are not especially interested in our welfare to obtain almost complete control of our state and national politics. This neglect of attending caucuses and electing delegates to our party conventions who would represent our interests, has put the control into the hands of men who are more particularly interested in other directions, and do not properly understand the needs and requirements of the agricultural interest, and for that reason do not give our requests as much consideration as they merit. This condition of things should be remedied, and there is but one way to do it. We cannot consistently let this condition of things continue, and then criticise the men who are elected to office for paying more attention to requests and desires of those in control of the party machinery than they do to ours. We have heretofore blindly voted for those who have been nominated, giving little or no consideration to their attitude on questions affecting our interests. This applies to both political parties; there is no difference in their methods. Now, brothers, don't you think it is about time to look after your own interests, instead of certain political leaders? You have it in your own hands; you can better your condition by getting legislation in your favor and having low taxes, if you only will act. The result of the election this coming fall depends on the farmers' vote; both parties now acknowledge that, and they will listen to you if they see that you are in earnest, looking after your own interests instead of blindly following the dictates of your party leaders. Discuss this matter in your grange and among your farmer friends outside of the grange. Let the Democratic members and the Republican members of the grange each appoint a committee to wait upon the respective party leaders, and notify them that if they nominate men for office whom they (the grange) know are honest and whom they can trust to look after their interests, if elected, they will support them by their votes, and if they do not nominate such men, they will support the candidate of the opposing party; then see the candidate; get a pledge from him. If he hesitates, beware of him.

Examine carefully the record of your member of congress; see how he has voted on bills that have been before him, that you as farmers are interested in, such as the oleo and cheese bills and pure food bills, and the record of the state officer and present member of the legislature before you endorse them for renomination. See how they stood on the canal question and other matters that you were interested in at the last session of the legislature. Be sure to ascertain definitely from every candidate nominated, whether he be for state office or member of the legislature, what his attitude is going to be on the question of enlarging or expending any large sums on the canals. There will undoubtedly be a strong effort made this coming winter to put through a bill appropriating $62,000,000, which eventually means several times that amount, a due proportion of which you will be called upon to pay. Give this matter careful consideration; now is the time to act.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Congress Acting To Suppress Their Sale.

The report of the Senate Committee on Manufactures upon the subject of food adulterations and food frauds has created a sensation in Congress and awakened great interest throughout the country.

If there could be published a list of the names of all articles of food found by the Committee to be adulterated or made from poisonous ingredients, it would be of inestimable value to the public.

The recommendations of the Committee that the sale of alum baking powders be prohibited by law, will make of special interest the following list of names of baking powders containing alum sold in this vicinity:

Baking Powders Containing Alum:

DRY YEAST .... Contains Alum
Manf. by R. B. Davis & Co., New York.
DAVIS' O. K. .... Contains Alum
Manf. by R. B. Davis & Co., New York.
I. C. .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago.
PILGRIM .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Pilgrim Baking Powder Co., Boston.
BOSTON .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Boston Baking Powder Co., Boston.
WASHINGTON .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Washington Baking Powder Co.
EGG .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Egg Baking Powder Co., New York.
A. & P. .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., New York.
QUAKER .... Contains Alum
Manf. by Quaker Baking Powder Co., Boston.
GINTER'S GOLDEN ROSE. . Contains Alum
Manf. by Ginter Grocery & Produce Co., Boston.

It is unfortunate that many manufacturers of alum baking powders, even some in the above list, falsely state that their powders do not contain alum. It is only right that consumers should have correct information as to the character of every article of food offered to them.

The July bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture, deals with the subject of the farmer's bird enemies. The birds injurious to crops, or to other and beneficial birds, are fully described, with illustrations. Opinions among farmers seem to be divided as to the harmfulness of the crow, many thinking that by destroying insects he more than pays for the corn he eats. The ideas on the subject of birds from farmers all over the state are interesting and show a growing tendency to the closer observation of our feathered companions and their habits, and a growing realization of their helpfulness. The averages of crop conditions throughout the state as reported by correspondents is as follows; Condition of hay crop, 81 per cent.; pastures, 89 per cent. In some counties slight improvement in pastures is reported, chiefly through clearing of bushes. Amount of soiling crops, 107 per cent. Grain and hoed crops: Oats, 97 per cent.; mixed grain, 96 per cent.; barley, 95 per cent.; rye, 98 per cent.; sweet corn, 94 per cent.; yellow corn, 96 per cent.; potatoes, 94 per cent. Fruit: Apples, 105 per cent.; plums, 93 per cent.; strawberries, 102 per cent.; raspberries, 100 per cent.; blackberries, 113 per cent.; other small fruits, 99 per cent.

The official premium list of the Concord, N. H., State Fair Association takes the form this year of a neatly gotten-up pamphlet of 100 pages. The cover design is particularly tasteful. All the usual attractions of the fair will be presented, and liberal premiums offered in all classes. Special prizes are offered to members of the grange in New Hampshire. A novel feature will be an automobile race, the first exhibition of the kind ever made at a fair in New England. The new buildings erected by the association at a cost of $25,000, are unsurpassed for the purpose, being fitted with all conveniences. The dates for the fair are Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1900.

THE SITUATION IN FRANKLIN CO.

The southern part of Franklin county has been under the influence of peculiar weather during the past spring. The early part of the season there were many dull days with more than an average rain-fall. The last week of May and continuing up to June 28, were days of hot sun and drying winds, causing quite a sharp drouth; springs did not feel it, but upland fields and pastures began to grow crisp and sear. Many expected to see trying times for stock and there was a sharp outlook for pieces of grass which were to be offered for sale. Since the first shower others have followed on with cool weather and at this date pastures are affording more feed than the stock can take care of. Fields of grass are turning out more hay than on average years. Crops of grain, corn and potatoes look rank and promise good returns.

From three to four inches of rain fell during the afternoon of June 28, washing the roads and plowed fields. The hail damaged much fruit, but if those apples which it struck will drop off, it will be an advantage to those left, as the trees are overloaded.

State Treasurer Simpson has completed the apportionment of the school fund and mill tax for the year 1900, the sum of $532,204.24 being available for that purpose. This is a gain of $15,-249.15 over the amount distributed last year, resulting in the increase in the amount of tax received from savings banks, one-half of which is appropriated for schools.

The number of scholars in the state, as reported to the state superintendent of schools, is 210,443 (an increase of 575 over last year) which gives to each town about $2.53 per scholar.

The number of scholars in, and amount apportioned to each county is as follows:

	1900. No. Scholars.	Amount
Androscoggin	17,927	$45,336.86
Aroostook	22,914	57,948.84
Cumberland	29,530	74,680.52
Franklin	5,175	13,087.42
Hancock	11,779	29,788.75
Kennebec	15,920	40,261.21
Knox	8,625	21,812.37
Lincoln	5,752	14,546.64
Oxford	8,634	21,835.14
Penobscot	22,263	56,302.48
Piscataquis	4,876	12,331.26
Sagadahoc	5,693	14,397.43
Somerset	9,501	24,027.76
Waldo	7,094	17,940.53
Washington	15,489	38,171.23
York	19,271	48,735.80

Calais is proud of a schooner which is the oldest vessel of the kind afloat in American waters, and one of the oldest in the world. The Polly, Capt. McFarland, owner and master, was built in Amesbury, Mass., in 1805, and recently started on her 96th year of cruising on the Maine coast. The Polly was a privateer in the war of 1812, was captured by the British but escaped, sailed to California in the gold fever of '49, and has been around the world several times. The old ship's log, yellow with age, contains the history of many adventures of the ship and crew, and is a very interesting document. Capt. McFarland claims that the Polly is as staunch today as the day she was built, and points to her as a testimonial to the skill and fidelity of the shipbuilders of former times..

A neat pamphlet with illuminated cover advertises the Nova Scotia Agricultural Exhibition and Industrial Fair, which will be held at Halifax, Sept. 12 to 20 inclusive. The exhibits include live stock, agricultural and horticultural products, arts and manufactures. $17,000 in premiums is offered, also gold, silver and bronze medals. Under the division "Education and Natural History," an opportunity is given for the display of minerals, insects, plants, native woods, etc., also exhibits of school work, and special prizes for collections made by pupils in the schools. This class of exhibits will make a pleasing variety among the other departments, and will be an encouragement to the young along the line of nature study, as well as in their school work.

Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.
Live Stock Yards, July 17, 1900.

Maine Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle	Sheep	Veals.
Maine. At Brighton.				
Libby Bros.,		18		34
P. A. Berry,		23		25
Thompson & Hanson,		27		50
Harris & Fellows,		33		90
F. W. Wormwell,		15		16
H. M. Lowe,		18		75
G. H. Cobb,		9		19
M. D. Holt & Son,		21		35
A. W. Stanley,		6		6
New Hampshire. At Brighton.				
A. B. Locke,		7		7
At N. E. D. M. & Wool Co.				
A. F. Jones & Co., Geo. Heath, F. Cotton, T. J. Courser, R. H. Prince,	80	41	75	230
At Watertown.				
H. A. Wilcox,	1	10	43	17
Breck & Wood,		16	54	30
W. F. Wallace,	16	83	27	160

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2,869; sheep, 6,712; hogs, 24,-513; veals, 1,886; horses, 305.

Last week:

Cattle, 3,403; sheep, 5,977; hogs, 21,-124; veals, 2,445; horses, 345.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 169; sheep, —; hogs, —; veals, 350; horses, 85.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

From Boston for the past week, 2,360 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 49 horses. for London, Liverpool and Glasgow. English market for cattle in better condition by ½c, with sales at 11½@13c, mostly at 12@12½c, dressed weight.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

Market for cattle for beef holds a firm position. Western steers are stronger at 5@5¾c for good stock; country cattle, 2½@5c.

Sheep and lambs rule steady in price and supply mostly from the West at $4@6 75 per cwt.; for lambs, $3@4.60 per cwt; for sheep a lot of 512 lambs from West cost here 7¼c lb.

Hog market is ¼c higher on Western live, costing at a range of 5½@5¾c, while the movement in local hogs is steady at 6¼@6¾c, dressed weight, supply good.

Calf market shows fair firmness on the arrivals. Butchers seem to want what comes in at 5@6c per lb., mostly at 5½@5¾c.

For milch cows there is some trade, and clearance of stock in this line effected. The best offering find the more ready sale, at $40@65; common grades, $20@38.

The past week has been quiet for Western horses, as arrivals were light. Nearby horses seem to come in freely and sell with readiness at $20@150, as to quality; good big horses scarce and command $150@250.

Live poultry in fair demand at 9½@10c by the crate for mixed lots.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

Thompson & Hanson, 50 calves of 120 lbs., at 5¾c; 8 nice cows out of lot of 27 (the best), at $45@50, with sales at $30@$35. F. W. Wormwell sold 15 calves, 120 lbs., at 5¾c. Harris & Fellows, 2 oxen of 3,040 lbs., at 4½c; 90 calves of 130 lbs., at 5¾c. P. A. Berry, 2 oxen for work, of 2,900 lbs., at 5c; 7 beef cows, 6,450 lbs., at 3½c. A. W. Stanley, 2 cows and 1 bull of 2,540 lbs., at 3c. H. M. Lowe sold 2 milch cows, $35 each; 2 at $45 each; 1 choice, at $50; 60 calves, 7,980 lbs., at 5½c. G. H. Cobb sold 18 calves, 105 lbs., at 5¼c; 2 beef cows, 1,700 lbs., at 3c; 1 choice cow, $50.

REMARKS.

Getting into good running order at market after the Fourth. The arrivals of live stock are equal to the demand, and butchers are wanting a fair amount of stock. The distribution consisted of all grades of live stock, and as regards prices, pretty firm for the better classes. The season is now at hand when many go into the country and sea shores for vacation, and the best cuts of meats follow after them, while ordinary beef and mutton are left behind and put upon the market, not but what there are good meats, fresh from the country, for home consumption. The trade not especially active in cattle, sheep, hogs or calves.

LATE SALES LAST WEDNESDAY AT BRIGHTON.

A good attendance of buyers and the better class of milch cows changed hands perhaps a trifle better than two weeks ago, at steady prices. Libby Bros. sold milch cows from $50 down to 25. Wardwell & McIntire sold 1 choice cow, $50; 2 extra cows at $45 each, and cows from $30@$40. Harris & Fellows sold cows from $20@30 to $50. J. S. Henry sold 5 cows at $50@$55; 10 cows at $40@$45; 10 cows at $30@38. W. A. Gleason sold 1 milch cow, $45. Thompson & Hanson sold 5 milch cows, $33@50. E. E. Chapman sold 2 extra cows, $45; 1 at $40; 1 at $30; 2 heifer springers, $25 each. M. D. Stockman sold 3 extra cows, $45 a head. G. H. Cobb sold 6 cows, $25@45.

Store Pigs—Light sales for young pigs, $1 50@$2.50; shoats, $3 50@$5.50.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, July 18, 1900.

Flour showed a further decline yesterday, following a decline of wheat in Chicago. Corn declined about 3c per bu. in Chicago Monday. Oats quiet and steady.

Hay, Straw and Millfeed.

There is a firm market for hay and millfeed: Hay, $14@19; fancy and jobbing, $18.50@19.50; sack spring bran, $17.25@18.50; winter, $18@18.50; middlings, $18@19.50; mixed feed, $18.50@20.

Pork and Lard.

For pork provisions the market is firm at quotations; lard, 8⅛c; in pails, 8⅞@9⅛c; hams 12@12½c; sausages 9c; salt pork, 8½c.

Beef.

Fresh beef is firm with a fair demand: fancy sides, 9c; choice, 8¾c; good, 8@8½c; light, 7½@7¾c

Muttons, Lambs and Veal.

Muttons and lambs are firm. Veals are steady: Spring lambs, 11@18c; eastern, 12@14c; Brighton and fancy, 11@14c.

Poultry.

Poultry is quiet, with a steady market: Frozen turkeys, 10@13c; frozen chickens and fowls, 10@12c; spring chickens, 14@18c; broilers and roasters, 18@25c; fresh fowls, 12@14c; iced fowls, 9½@10c; iced turkeys, 9@11c; live fowl, 9½@10c; chickens, 14@16c.

Potatoes.

New potatoes are in fair demand, with a heavy supply. Prices range from $1 to $1.50, with some fancy Jerseys held at $1.75.

Beans.

Beans are easy at the decline: Carload lots, pea, $2.22½@2.25; medium, $2.20 @2.22½; yellow eyes, $2.35; red kidneys, $2.25@2.30; California small white, $2.50@2.55.

Eggs.

The egg situation has further improved, and receipts are cleaning up pretty well. Fresh Eastern have been in demand at 16@18c, and fancy nearby lots run up to 20c. Receipts have run light, and some have been taken out of cold storage to supply the wants of the trade.

Cheese.

Receivers are talking firmer on cheese, based on cost in the country, but all admit that it is impossible to get much of any advance. Choice Vermont rule at 9¼ cents, and this is a top quotation. Our market continues to be the lowest in the country on cheese.

Butter.

The dairy sections in New England are in need of more rain, and in some parts of Vermont and New Hampshire the pastures are very dry. This has affected the supply of butter, but not much more so than usual at this time of year.

In Minnesota, according to an estimate by a prominent creameryman, the July make of butter will be 20 per cent. less than the June output, this further decrease being caused by usual summer conditions. The northern part of Illinois that several weeks ago was feeling the drought, has lately had abundant rains that have revived pastures. The same is true in Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. All over the West and Northwest, where drought has caused great damage, there is still time for the dairy farmers to provide plenty of fall feed.

Jobbers were meeting the wants of their customers at 21 to 21½ cents in tubs and 22 cents in boxes, but their trade was very light, and they did not feel sure of their ground until the weather took a cooler turn.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, July 18, 1900.

Corn has slumped badly, following improved crop conditions. Oats are also easier. Millfeed remains very firm. Flour is easier, in sympathy with the decline in wheat. Sugar is firm at Monday's advance, and is now selling at about the highest price seen for 10 years. Pork provisions and lard dull, with prices favoring buyers. The hay market is firmer and higher. Butter remains steady. Cheese is quoted very firm. Eggs are higher on best lots, with much poor stock on the market. Beans are a trifle easier. Fresh meats continue firmly held.

Apples—Eating apples, $4@4 50 per bbl. Evaporated, 6@9c per lb.

Butter—Creamery, 20½@22c; Vermont dairy, 18@19c.

Beans—Maine pea, $2 40@2 45; California pea, $2 65@2 70; Yellow Eyes, $2 40@2 45.

Cheese—Sage, 12@12½c; Vermont dairy, 10½@11c; N. Y. factory, 10½@11c.

Flour—Low grades, $2 90@3 20; Spring wheat, $4 00@4 15; patent Spring wheat, 4 80@5 00.

Fish—Cod, Shore, $4 25@4 50; herring, per bbl, $4@7.50; scaled per box, 12@16c.

Grain—Corn, car lot, 50@51c; bag lots, 54@55c; meal, bag lots, 51@52c; oats, car lots, 32½@33c; bag lots, 35c; shorts, sack, car lots, $17.50@18; shorts, bag lots, $18.50@19.00; middlings, $18@19.50; middlings, bag lots, $19@20 50; cottonseed meal, car lots, $26; bag lots, $27 00.

Lard—Bbl., pure, 8@8½c; pails, pure, 8¾@9c; pure leaf, 8½@9½c.

Potatoes—35c per bush; new, bbl, $1.50@1.75.

Provisions—Beef, 7@8¼c; round hogs, 5½c; lamb, 11½@13c; mutton, 8@8½c; chickens, 13@14c; fowl, 11@12c; eggs, 17@18c.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected July 18, for the Maine Farmer by G. W. Wadleigh.]

Cheese steady. New domestic cheese lower. Eggs higher. Potatoes slack. Beans steady. Butter plenty. Fowl and chickens scarce. Broilers lower. Pork out of the market. Veal steady. Lambs firm. Cabbages coming in.

Beans—Western pea beans, $2 50. Yellow Eyes, $2.25@2.50

Butter—Ball butter, 15c. Creamery, 20c.

Cheese—Factory, 11c. Sage, 13c.

Eggs—Fresh, 16c per dozen.

Lard—In pails, best, 9¾c.

Provisions—Wholesale — Clear salt pork, $13 50@14 75 per bbl.; beef per side, 7½@8½c; fowl, 14c; veal, 6@8c; ham, 11½c; spring lambs, 12@13c; chickens, 13@15c; broilers, 20@23c.

Potatoes—30c per bush; new, 80c.

Cabbages—2c per lb.

Beets—$1.00 bush.

Blueberries—10c.

Raspberries—10c.

Gooseberries—8c.

Currants—8c.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

[Corrected July 18, for the Maine Farmer by B. F. Parrott & Co.]

Hay—Sells quickly. Sugar still higher. Shorts, meal and corn steady. Wood plenty. Wool unsettled. Straw wanted. Flour steady.

Straw—Pressed, $9; loose, $5@7.

Shorts—$1 05 per hundred, $20 00 ton lots. Mixed Feed, $1 05.

Wool—22c per lb.; spring lamb skins, 47½c; sheep skins, 75c@$1 25; calf skins, 11c per lb.

Cotton Seed Meal—Bag lots, $1.40; $28, ton lots.

Chicago Gluten Meal—Ton lots, $24; bag lots, $1 60; Buffalo, ton lots, $18, bag lots, $1 35.

Flour—Full winter patents, $4 50@4 75. Spring patents, $5 00@5 50; roller process, straight, $4 00@4.50; low grade, $2 50@3.40.

Sugar—$6 05 per hundred.

Hay—Loose $13@16; pressed, $12@14.

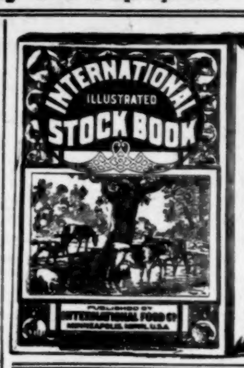
Hides and Skins—Cow hides, 6c; ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 5c.

Lime and Cement—Lime, $1 10 per cask; cement, $1 45.

Hard Wood—Dry, $5@5 50; green, $3 00@4 00.

Grain—Corn, 58c; meal, $1.05.

Oats—75c, bag lots.



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This engraving shows cover which is printed in 6 brilliant colors. The book is 9½ by 6¼. It contains 183 large colored engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., with a description of the different breeds and practical points on breeding, raising and fattening stock. It also contains a very finely illustrated and valuable Veterinary Department. The engravings cost us $3000. We will mail you a copy Free, POSTAGE PREPAID, if you write us and answer 4 questions: 1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs? 2nd—Is it for sale in your town in 25-lb. pails? 3rd—How many head of stock do you own? 4th—Name this paper. We will ship you $10 worth of "International Stock Food" FREE if this book is not as represented. "International Stock Food" is a safe vegetable stimulating tonic and blood purifier. It fattens Cattle, Hogs or Sheep in 30 days' less time and saves grain. Aids digestion and assimilation. Is extra good for breeding animals. Thousands of farmers feed 500 to 2000 lbs. every year. It makes Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs grow very rapidly and only costs 3 Feeds for One Cent. Guaranteed to make Hogs weigh 300 lbs. at 6 months, and to cure and prevent disease. Your money refunded if it ever fails. It will make you extra profit. Refuse cheap and inferior imitations that are on the market. Dealers give this book free with "International Stock Food" in 25 lb. pails. Always sold on a cash guarantee.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in $300,000.00.

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We occupy 15 floors, size 100x22 feet each, in addition to our large Printing Dept.

We own for our "International Stock Food Farm" three Stallions, Buttonwood 2:17, by Nutwood 2:18¾, International Stock Food, by Hartford 2:22¼ and Naheola 2:22¼, by Lockhart 2:08½. They eat "International Stock Food" every day. It saves grain and keeps them in extra fine condition. We also have the largest 3 year old Short-Horn steer in the world. He was fed "International Stock Food, is over 6 feet tall, weight 3100 lbs.

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Delightful Summer and Winter Home.
Farm of 90 acres; cuts 40 tons hay; beautifully situated; fine house, 13 rooms; choice location; furnace, two cisterns, never-failing spring; large orchard, pears, plums, apples and grapes.
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Kennebec Steamboat Co.
DAILY SUMMER SERVICE.
COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1900, steamer "Della Collins" will leave Augusta daily (Sundays excepted), at 1.30 P. M., Hallowell at 2, connecting with steamers which leave Gardiner at 3.35, Richmond 4.20, and Bath at 6 o'clock for Boston.
Returning, will leave Lincoln wharf, Boston, every evening (except Sunday), at 6 o'clock, for all landings on the Kennebec river, arriving in season to connect with early morning steam and electric cars, also with early morning boat for Boothbay and the islands.
Fare between Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and Boston one way $1.75, or $3.00 for round trip; Richmond $1.50, round trip $2.50; Bath and Popham Beach $1.25, round trip $2.00.
These steamers are staunch and in every way fitted for the safety and comfort of the passengers. Meals served on board for 50c. Staterooms are large and well furnished; price $1.00, except for a few large ones.
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Allen Partridge, Agent .... Augusta.
C. A. Cole, Agent .... Hallowell.
J. S. Ryan, Agent .... Gardiner.

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